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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

About Flag-Waving

WE HAVE to take one exception to the observations addressed to the editor-in-chief of this paper in an issue of the Winnipeg *News* (the labor daily which is being produced by the striking printers of the *Free Press* and *Tribune*) by Mr. Harry Finch, Canadian representative of the head office of the International Typographical Union in Indianapolis. Mr. Finch accuses SATURDAY NIGHT of having been "propagandized by the famous Sifton flag-waving technique" in regard to the question of interpretation of the union "laws" by union authority alone, with the consequent refusal to accept any impartial arbitration as to their meaning.

We doubt whether the term "flag-waving technique" is applicable to the argument that the final interpretation of a contract made in Canada between Canadian publishers and Canadian printers ought not to be vested in an authority located in a foreign country. It happens that for obvious reasons there are not many employers in the printing business, the business with which the I.T.U. deals, who are international in scope, in the sense of having properties in both the United States and Canada. But if Mr. Finch were interested in labor in, let us say, the newsprint industry, we fancy that he would do a spot of flag-waving himself if a corporation with headquarters in Canada were to demand that its labor contract with the workers of a mill in Michigan should be interpreted in the corporation's head office in Montreal.

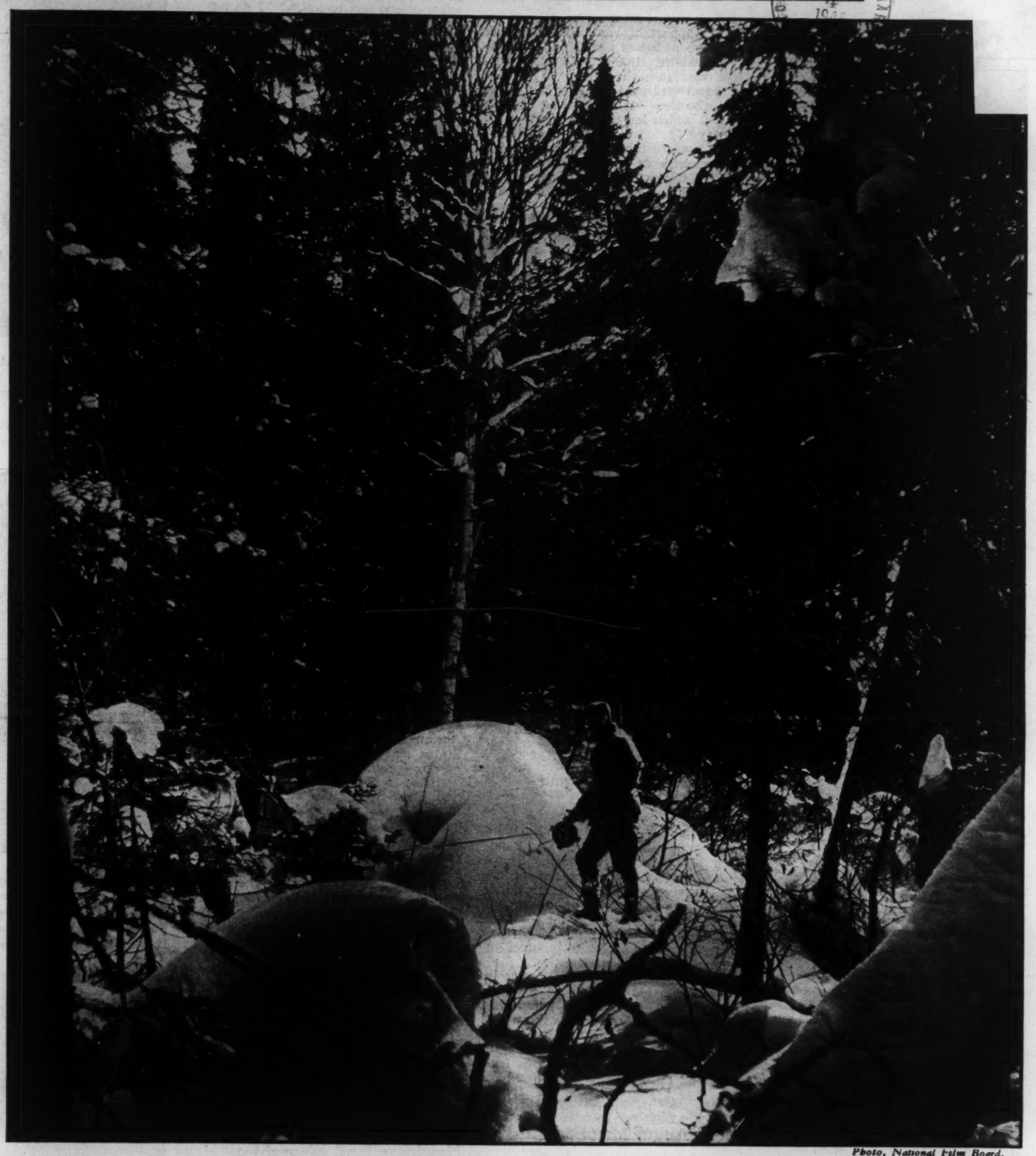
But the real objection to the demand for interpretation by Indianapolis is not that that interpretation is in another country, but that it is absolutely one-sided. It is interpretation of a contract by a single party to that contract. It is nonsense to say that it is merely the interior rules and regulations of the I.T.U. that are being interpreted; many of these rules are essential parts of the contract between the Winnipeg local and the Winnipeg publishers, and the right to interpret them is the right to interpret the contract. We see little objection, and we fancy that at a time when there is no controversy going on the Winnipeg publishers would see little objection, to an interpretation made outside of Winnipeg, and even outside of Canada; but it must be made by an impartial body, acceptable to both parties.

International Unions

THE demand for interpretation by the I.T.U. itself, one of the parties to the contract, is so obviously unreasonable, and so little attractive to the local members who have to do the striking, that it is no wonder that Mr. Finch, a head office official, has to resort to extreme arguments to keep the strikers keyed up to their pleasant and expensive job. Hence comes it that the objection to a one-sided and foreign arbitration process is described as "flag-waving." Hence comes it that the refusal of the publishers to accept this arbitration, and their demand for a genuinely impartial arbitration on every question arising under the contract, is described as "anti-democratic and pro-Fascist to the nth degree."

An objection to a one-sided interpretation of a labor contract, whether that interpretation be made in Indianapolis or in Toronto or in Timbuctoo, does not in the least mean an objection to internationalism in labor organization. Canadian workers in any industry who desire that form of organization are just as much entitled to it as Canadian capitalists are entitled to the same form in their ownership structure—always of course with the limitation that the operations of both union and corporation within Canada must conform to Canadian law, just as the operations of both within the United States must conform to American law. The endeavor of the Winnipeg strikers to make it appear that the publishers are opposed to "a foreign union" and to internationalism in labor organization has not the slightest basis in fact, and the strikers' language on this point is far more like "flag waving" than that of the publishers in objecting to one-sided interpretation.

The most interesting item in the labor newspaper's issue containing the letter to the editor of SATURDAY NIGHT is the "box" at the head of page two with the names, and in eleven cases the home addresses, of the persons who have accepted employment in the truck shops.



Photo, National Film Board.

Vast timber reserves are available in Canada to meet increased postwar demands at home and abroad. The silence and majesty of forest depths, where snow may lie untrodden for months on end, is caught in this photograph taken in the Gatineau lumbering region of Quebec. See story, pages four and five.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Canada's Relations With India.....G. K. Cowan	6
Cost of Our Peacetime Army..Wilfrid Eggleston	8
The Lighter Side.....Mary Lowrey Ross	10
Benes Looks Into the Future...Willson Woodside	12
Hindemith Hits Music Courses...John H. Yocom	20
Battles Ahead for Rubber Markets..D. G. Johnston	26

Direct Taxation

THE discussion of the Drew proposals has got off into an extraordinary side issue in the Winnipeg *Free Press* and other newspapers, which are seeking to prove that Mr. Drew was wrong when he contended that the provinces were given the right of direct taxation because it was essential "for the purposes of carrying out the responsibilities imposed on them by the Act of Confederation." The *Free Press* counters this claim with the assertion that there was no expectation in 1867 that the provinces ever would impose direct taxation, and that "unless definite assurances to this effect" (that there would be no direct taxation) had been forthcoming the whole scheme would have failed.

This seems to indicate a complete misunderstanding of the history of the Confederation

(Continued on Page Three)

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Do The Rooting-Tooting Movies Cause Juvenile Delinquency?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

There is no doubt that "Underworld Evils Breed Juvenile Delinquency" as detailed so forcibly by Gerald Zoffer in your edition of January 19. But Mr. Zoffer made no mention of the fact that, in the earlier years of childhood, starting at ages as young as seven or eight, our boys and girls receive their initiation in wrong doing by daily attending movie theatres, the films of which are in most cases undesirable.

They eagerly watch plays in which the underworld of the large American cities is adroitly depicted, where drinking is common and pistols and daggers are in many hands. Wild-west shows are of every day occurrence, in which theft, murder and dare-devil adventures predominate. So we see groups of school boys at the noon hour chasing a smaller group and shouting, "Shoot him, stick 'em up," while the girls imitate in their conversations, dress and general tenor, words and style of the women of the stage.

A theatre manager, describing his duties to his fellow members of a Service Club, said, "Don't carry away the idea that the cinema is a moral uplifter. The only way I can fill a house is to amuse and to do that I must give the people what they want."

It has taken but forty years for Hollywood to undermine to an alarming extent the work of our churches, our schools and our Sunday-schools. In another forty years they will have built up a nation that will call for Hitlers and Tojos as their leaders.

Toronto, Ont. H. K. S. HEMMING

Questioning Mr. Zoffer

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

In a recent article (S.N., January 19) Gerald Zoffer admits the difficulty which confronts investigators seeking the root causes of juvenile delinquency and crime. Notwithstanding this admission he proceeds to the conclusion that the "economic factor" is one of the fundamental causes.

Mr. Zoffer gives excerpts from the case histories of a few youths who are serving time in Canadian prisons to support his hypothesis that juvenile crime is rooted in economic conditions but these examples do not entirely support his conclusions. In fact his case histories are capable of the interpretation that it was not economic conditions but lack of proper parental training or psychological disturbances within these young people which led them to steal.

Surely "economic conditions" should not be blamed for the thieving propensities of the lad who had a weekly salary of $18. Thousands of boys earning less than $18 weekly have managed to become honest members of society. The blame for the waywardness of the girl of 19 who had an office job and extravagant tastes and always wanted to be a "lady" cannot be laid at the door of bad economic conditions. It was her misfortune that with such high ambitions and expensive tastes that she did not have a millionaire father and mother. Had she been endowed with these would her moral fibre have been better? Surely Mr. Zoffer undermines his theory of the responsibility of economic conditions for theft by youths in his case of the lad from a good and prosperous home who joined a gang and ended by being convicted of armed robbery.

No two individuals are alike and it is the psyche of each which determines their lives. If every boy and girl born in slum conditions, in poor homes, lacking the benefits of recreational areas, became thieves Mr. Zoffer's theory would be demonstrable. We know, of course, that only a very small portion of children born in poor homes become juvenile delinquents. This is not to suggest that it would not be better to give children finer surroundings and opportunities that many now enjoy, but simply to take exception to the implication in the article that "economic conditions" are altogether to blame for juvenile delinquency.

Toronto, Ont. J. H. FISHER

Dogma Against Dogma

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MAJOR-GENERAL Brock Chisholm represents the spearhead of modern enlightened thinking. Those who disagree with him are people who have closed part of their mind, in order to retain one or other dogmatic point of view, taught to them in childhood. They have closed that part of their mind to protect it against attack by intelligence.

The Santa-Claus myth is merely the suitable example of all mythology. If it is harmful to teach this myth to children, then it is wrong to teach any form of mythology to anybody. The dictionary says myth means fable; moral or religious legend—and fable means falsehood.

Toronto, Ont. F. HUNT

More About Matches

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR correspondent Mr. T. J. T. Williams (S.N., December 29) is absolutely right in drawing attention to the poor and dangerous matches allowed to be sold in Canada. They have been discarded in most European countries for some 50 years past, and their manufacture and sale ought to be prohibited here too.

Apart from the heavy fire losses caused by them look at the damage and disfigurement of our public and private buildings, autos, furniture, upholstery, etc., caused by these "monstrosities." The total value of such damage must be enormous, and would be almost entirely saved if *real* safety matches and no other kind were permitted to be sold. Furthermore if safety matches were the rule it would tend greatly to lessen the risk of young children getting at them and starting fires, with sometimes disastrous results.

Mr. Williams also scores the cost of these dangerous matches, and rightly so. Here in this Coast district the prevailing price for a box of 200 is 10 and 11 cents. It seems that if the customer does not mind taking a chance of two out of five lighting up he pays 10 cents but should he prefer to take a 4-5 chance then he pays the extra cent (figures approximate but not so far out, I am sure.). Is there any other business that demands and gets such a price for cull goods as the lower-priced box contains? I do not know any.

W. E. HINE

New Westminster, B.C.

City Planners

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHEN I, a commonplace product of the little red schoolhouse, think of city planning, a list of world leaders in the field comes to mind spontaneously: Le Corbusier, Frank Lloyd Wright, Walter Gropius, Alvar Aalto, Eliel Saarinen, Andre Lurçat, Marcel Breuer, Serge Chermayeff, Clough Williams-Ellis, F.R.S. Yorke, William Lescaze, Richard Neutra, and—the list could be extended but not a single Canadian comes to mind, unbidden or bidden.

All these men, ranging from competent craftsmen to inspired genius, have published, in commonly accessible places so as to come to my notice, finished structures, dream schemes, sketches, "doodles," theories, ideas. Their work is sufficiently familiar to arouse a response and have left some sort of impression. We may have the equals or superiors of these Swiss, Usonian, Finn, German, French, Hungarian, English, and Austrian planners here in Canada, and they might have been brought to light by an open competition, but their ideas and possibilities have not been brought hitherto to the consciousness of us ordinary folks who never have the price to do business with architects ourselves.

Montreal, Que. G. M. LAPOINTE

Write Your Member

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WISH to commend your stand in the matter of salary increases voted to themselves by members of Parliament. The pressure toward inflation is so evident in the United States and Canada, that this action of our legislators seems wholly unjustified if not positively dangerous. To give themselves the increase under present conditions is bad enough, to make it tax-free is an outrage to patient taxpayers, and to except themselves from ceiling rules which apply to other citizens has the force of placing them above the law. For these reasons I believe they deserve a rebuke.

May I suggest the following plan for discussion:—that legislation be adopted allowing the increase of salaries only when agreed to by plebiscite at the preceding election. I am not enough of a political scientist to know whether or not the constitution would permit this and would not wish it to interfere with a gift to an individual member for special reasons. Holding the plebiscite at election time would meet the objection of expense.

Toronto, Ont. E. F.

Newfoundland Magazines

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN AN article in your issue of January 5 appears the statement that *The Newfoundland Gazette*, published in Montreal, is the first Newfoundland magazine.

Permit me to correct the author of that statement. In the year 1901 or 1902, several issues of *The Newfoundland Magazine*, a sixty-odd page illustrated monthly, were published in St. John's, Newfoundland.

The capital was small; and publication ceased when the printers got the last dollar. Edward Field Harvey and the late Hon. John Harvey (of Harvey and Company) were the "Capitalists" chiefly concerned, and I was the editor and chief contributor. Other contributors included W. D. Prowse, George Prowse, and P. T. McGrath (then the editor of the leading local newspaper).

It might have flourished had it been published in London—but I was too young to think of that!

THEODORE GOODRIDGE ROBERTS

Fredericton, N.B.

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Sydney Harbor Is Naval Base For British Pacific Fleet

Sydney, Australia, boasts one of the best harbors in the world, also one of the largest, although the photograph above, with two vast fleets (one a war and one a merchant fleet) at anchor, shows only about one-third of the actual port area. Sydney Heads lie away north (upper left corner) and vast docking areas lie up the Parramatta River direction (lower right). Land visible in the foreground and left of picture is part of North Shore.

In this close-up, looking across Kirribilli Point, the North Shore appears like this. Four escort carriers can be seen clearly, as well as many other Royal Navy ships, for Sydney Harbor is a huge Naval Base for the British Pacific fleet. Below: this closer view of dock area shows cruiser H.M.A.S. Hobart (foreground) alongside Garden Island. Indefatigable is in dry-dock.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

process. The political leaders who wanted to get Confederation through were perfectly aware that the provinces might at some future date have an urgent need for revenues other than their Crown land income, their licenses and the other limited resources left to them after the surrender of their indirect taxation to the Dominion in exchange for a fixed subsidy. But they could not admit in public that the direct taxation power was of any importance or that they ever expected to use it, for the colonies had lived entirely on indirect taxation and Crown land revenues from the very beginning, and the idea of direct taxation was abhorrent to the electors of every province.

To realize the nature of this abhorrence—which today has totally disappeared—we have only to recall the shame-faced manner in which even the Dominion had to introduce the income tax of 1915, which if we are not mistaken still bears the name of the Income War Tax, and was at first regarded as nothing more than an unavoidable but strictly temporary expedient due to the paralysis of international trade and consequent decline of customs revenue.

The whole debate smells so strongly of the Compact Theory of Confederation—which suits Mr. Drew's case but not the *Free Press's*—that we are surprised to find the newspaper engaging in it. If Canada today is a nation and not a confederacy our problem is to find, not what the various parties expected to get out of the taxation allocations in 1867, but what taxation allocations will now best achieve the purposes of the two kinds of governments and yet maintain a reasonable evenness of welfare throughout the Dominion. The provinces possess—no matter for what reasons they got it—a full power of direct taxation, coincident with the Dominion's, over everything within their boundaries. They cannot be deprived of that power without their consent, except by constitutional amendment. They are now being asked to consent to surrender it on certain terms. They appear unlikely to do so, in which case we shall have double taxation, and with it possibly a severe deterrent to new enterprise and full employment, until the country gets tired of that condition and demands constitutional amendment. It is an unpleasant prospect, and there will be much dispute as to whether the responsibility for it rests on the Dominion or on certain provinces (with Ontario presumably at their head). But statements made in 1867 that the provinces were never expected to levy direct taxes have nothing to do with it at all.

PHEW! ITS TIME SOMEONE PROVIDED AN UNRRA FOR UNRRAS

Copyright in All Countries

Bill of Rights

IT HAS been generally assumed by Canadians in the past that in spite of the now almost unlimited nature of the sovereign powers which are divided between the federal and provincial authorities there is no danger of either of these authorities trespassing upon the individual freedoms which are part of the traditional heritage of the subjects of a "British" government. We have all supposed that because of this British tradition we did not need anything in the nature of the Bill of Rights with which the Americans supplemented their constitution in order to prevent such trespassing by any of their own governments. It is not so certain now that Canada does not need something of the same kind as the Americans devised and adopted.

Whether or not the Orders-in-Council relating to the Japanese are constitutional—and that we shall not know for certain until the Privy Council has spoken,—the fact will remain that a Canadian government has attempted to deprive Canadian citizens of their citizenship, without any charge being laid against them as individuals, with only the thinnest pretence of an alleged consent on their part, and actually against their own present wishes expressed in the strongest terms. The fact remains also that the same government sought to obtain from Parliament—which to its great honor dissuaded it from the attempt—a general and unconditional power to perform the same act against any citizen whose citizenship is capable of being "revoked"—a term which may possibly be inapplicable to Canadian natives but is certainly applicable to any person who has acquired Canadian citizenship, including British subjects of other than Canadian origin.

It begins to look, therefore, as if it might be time for Canadian citizens to establish protection for themselves against this kind of action by the executive power—action, we may add, from which the courts are unable to protect us unless it is unconstitutional. Such a Bill of Rights, if it is to maintain adequately the principles which are supposed to be enshrined in Magna Carta, would have to guarantee freedom of movement for all Canadian citizens (not restrained by the courts) to all parts of the Dominion, freedom to exercise the rights of citizenship ((including the franchise) in all parts of the Dominion, security of property rights, of free speech and of assembly.

Disfranchisement on purely racial grounds whether by province or Dominion, of persons who enjoy Canadian citizenship must be absolutely prohibited; the dangers inherent in permitting to the provinces the unlimited exercise of the "civil rights" power in this respect are very real and menacing, in a nation with so many and so greatly differing minorities as Canada.

We are glad to note that this subject is engaging the attention of many of the more liberal-minded newspapers of Canada. It is not a thing which needs to be enacted the day after tomorrow, but it is certainly a thing which needs to be considered by every Canadian who desires to be a member of a free nation of free citizens.

Eire's Interests

IT IS interesting to note that the anti-British party in the United States has been considerably split by recent world developments. The opposition to the four billion dollar credit has received little support from those Irish-American editors who base their policies largely on the interests of Eire. These are well aware that the prosperity of that country is closely bound up with the prosperity of Great Britain — that Eire is a part of the sterling economic area precisely as Canada is inevitably a part of the dollar area, — and that a good deal of the credit will be just as valuable to Mr. de Valera as to Mr. Attlee.

This does not of course apply to those editors who are merely the hirelings of anti-British employers, as in the case of the Chicago *Tribune*, but a good many of the Irish in high journalistic positions in the United States actually exercise a real personal influence, and that influence is working in a very different way today from the way in which it worked after the First World War, when, among other things, the League of Nations was universally regarded by the Irish in the States as a nefarious British device for the perpetual enslavement of Ireland.

DISPERSAL

THE bunting breaks at the halliard
And the Commodore's word is terse,
Terse and sweet as the ships repeat
With fluttering flags, "Disperse!"
A warm wave sighs through the convoy,
Through the discipline-frozen ranks;
The chill ungrips and the floe of ships
Crumbles along its flanks.

The motor craft that was throttled
For days to a galling nine,
Starts to careen to a good fourteen
And drifts from her ordered line.
The breathless tramp on the quarter
Drops back to an easy eight
And the tankers part from the convoy's heart
At a lumbering peacetime gait.

This is the last dispersal
(Pray God that the word is true).
The single course of a welded force
Splays out in a freedom new.
Each to his port of choosing
And each to his favored track—
The channel clear of its close-sown fear
And the perilous tide turned slack.

Each to his own broad fairway
As the bloody page is turned,
But the quiet dead and the seas ahead
Clamor the truth we learned:
That each ship lives by the other
Whatever her turn of speed,
And a free world still means the selfish will
Bent to a consort's need.

—F. B. WATT

FOR SHORTER PICKET-HOURS

SINCE it seems that a strike is always correct
When conditions aren't just to one's liking,
The way things are now, pretty soon we'll expect
To see strikers on strike against striking.

GEORGE M. KELLEY, JR.

A BALLADE OF TOLERANCE

"I tolerate the various views
On subjects where I'm not concerned
Such as Religion and the Jews.
For me, the facts are still unlearned.
To other fields I have been turned.
In Politics, rank falsity,
Dumbness and graft can be discerned.
—All other folk are wrong, *but me*."

"Broad is my mind on Politics,
I don't know anything about it.
It may be rife with cunning tricks,
Although, full placidly, I doubt it.
But in Religion—and I shout it—
The world is bleak with heresy.
It is my holy task to rout it.
—All other folk are wrong, *but me*."

"I have no temper to dispute
About uninteresting things.
Let Science measure and compare
What way the reptiles got their wings.
Fanatics dance about in rings;
I bear with them, my mind is free.
But Art a livelier passion brings.
—All other folk are wrong, *but me*."

L'ENVOY

Prince, as you govern day by day,
Prideful beneath your judgment-tree,
Crack down, I pray, on those who say,
"All other folk are wrong, but me."

—J. E. M.

THE PASSING SHOW

By S. P. TYLER

A LONDON radio commentator says that the United Nations Security Council "is obviously embarrassed by having the problems of Iran, Java and Greece placed on its doorstep." Why not abolish the doorstep and make things easier all round?

•

On February 19th, the day when Nylon stockings will be released for sale across Canada, ladies first will be last.

•

Mr. Winston Churchill who chose Miami as a temporary refuge from political life, took a day off from his vacation recently to visit the parrot jungle.

•

A. Davidson Dunton, Chairman of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, declares that the big job in Canada "is to tell people in one part of the country about the other part; how they are living and thinking." The splendid pioneer work of this character in rural areas by telephone subscribers on party lines should not be overlooked.

•

Because of a plague of fleas in Dublin, girls are said to be dusting themselves with perfumed flea powder before visiting local dance halls. Performance of some of the more modern dance steps, however, should be easier without the powder.

•

In a nation-wide poll by a U. S. magazine, 27 major faults in husbands were listed by wives, but only 20 were reported against wives by husbands. But even this gallant restraint on the part of the menfolk was not appreciated by the wives who included "gross exaggeration" as a major fault in husbands.

•

A Toronto cleric in a recent sermon: "Children are growing up as strangers to the men who bore them." We hope that all dear ladies who believe they look so cute in slacks will be among the first to excuse the reverend gentleman's biological confusion.

•

A chewing gum has been invented that is guaranteed not to stick to floors or furniture. The idea seems good providing other parking arrangements can be devised.

•

Hollywood is to screen a modernized version of "Hamlet," with action taking place in Detroit and a ouija-board instead of a ghost. As an opening to the famous soliloquy, we may expect: "To strike, or not to strike, that is the question."

•

A miniature radio receiving set built into a wrist watch now enables anyone to listen to the latest news at any time. A better excuse for owning one, however, will have to be thought up.

•

In a recent Connecticut marriage ceremony, a cocker spaniel was used as a witness by signing the certificate with impressions made from inked paws. Thereafter, the intelligent animal washed his paws of the whole thing.

•

Automobiles of 1946 are on show in all leading cities throughout Canada, but most people will have to go on being able to continue not to be able to get one.

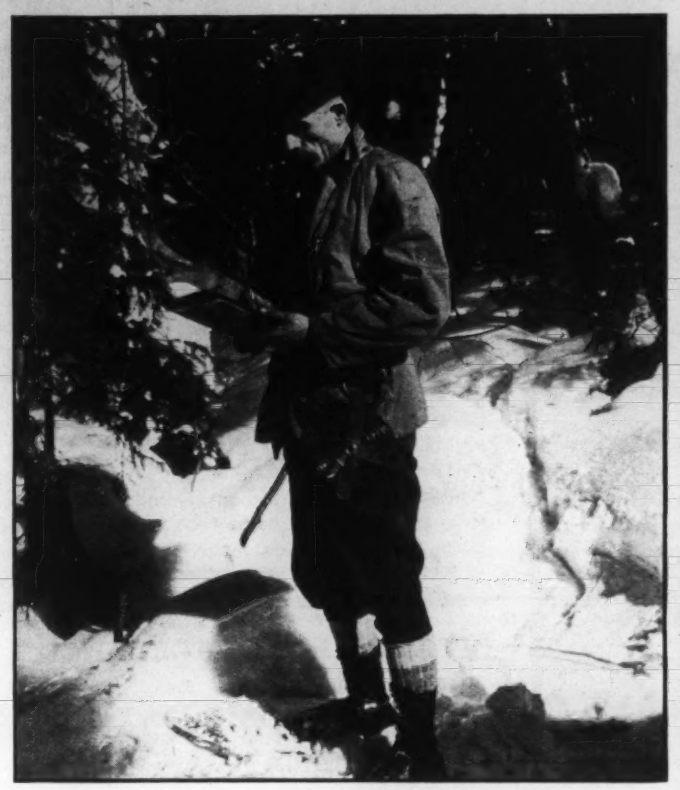
•

The president of the Winnipeg Income Tax Payers Association says that Canadian tax laws are quite "unreadable and un-understandable." Clearly an un-unreasonable un-understatement, un-unintelligible and un-unwarranted.

•

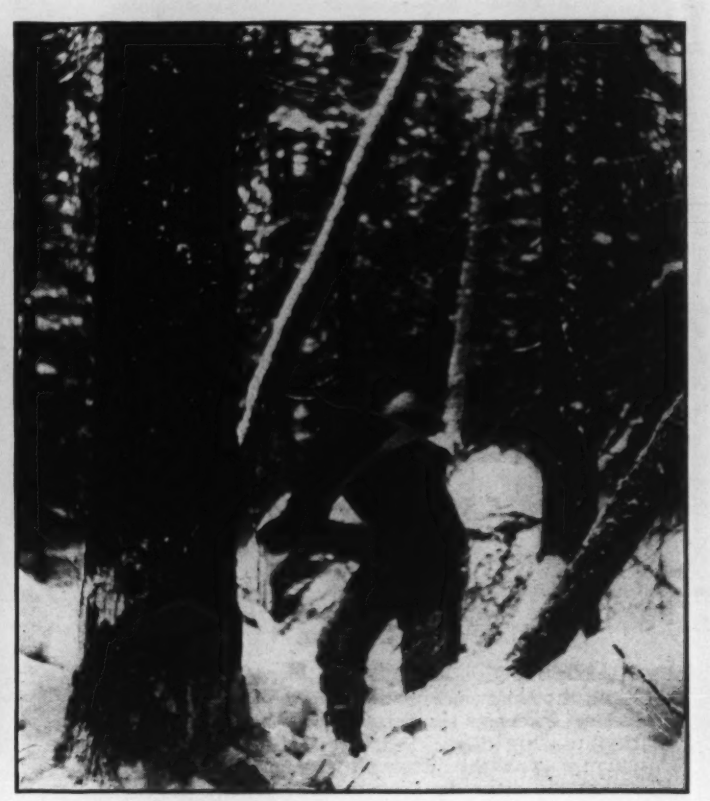
"The best figure skating," writes a sports columnist, "is done with only one foot on the ice at a time." Our niece Ettie says that she can also cut a pretty cute figure by the simultaneous elevation of both feet.

If You Like Strenuous Out-door Work, Try . . .



A timber cruiser goes into the woods ahead of loggers to check and record the quality and quantity of timber.

His companion, the compass man, measures tree sizes with calipers. He and the cruiser are reconnaissance men.



Before actual cutting begins, the faller decides where the tree should fall and notches it on that side.

Smaller trees used for pulpwood are cut by one man using a "Swede" saw, a metal variation of the wooden-framed bucksaw.

By Alan Phillips

CANADA'S lumber industry currently faces two problems. One is to satisfy the enormous postwar demand for lumber and newsprint at home, in England, and in the United States. The other is to obtain the necessary lumber camp labor to meet these commitments.

Even with government assistance in facilitating release of service personnel returning to the woods, there are insufficient woodsmen to fill the need. Others must be taught the trade, and as more and more overseas veterans return to find unemployment figures mounting the statistical ladder, the life led this winter by the Canadian logger becomes a matter of concern to every citizen.

It is a hard life. In zero weather a stand of timber is reduced to logs. Between loggers and mill lie 100 or 200 miles of sometimes roadless wilderness. A man develops strength and stamina or he turns to an easier job. He learns to live with other men, without luxury, with only the elemental comforts of warmth and food.

The initial stage of a logging operation is done on paper. Experts pore over aerial photographs taken by the Department of Mines and Resources, prepare from them scale outline maps which show lakes and rivers, lay of land, and type of forest. From these maps the exploration is planned.

Then a cruising crew sets out, two men, a "cruiser" and a "compass man." Their route is marked on a map and they follow it by compass. Every ten chains, 660 feet by their measuring tape, they cut wood samples from the trees. They count the number of trees 16½ feet on either side of the routeline (half a chain) and at intervals they measure the trees with calipers. All this information, the slope of the land, the position and extent of lakes and rivers, the cruiser records in his notebook.

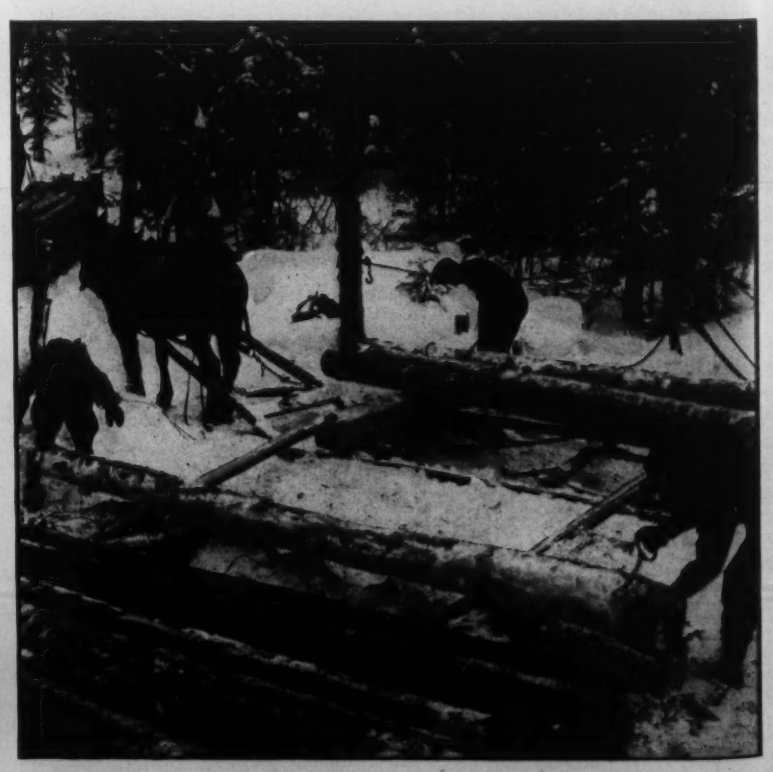
Back in company offices the information is integrated. The officials accurately estimate timber value according to type and size, hardwood or softwood, good or bad stand. They consider slopes down which logs could be skidded, the possibility of building winter roads and dams. They estimate the capacity of the waterway down which the logs must be floated in spring. Then they decide where to cut, how much they may offer a jobber to cut and haul the section.

In the vast wooded valley of the Gatineau River north of Ottawa, cutting begins in September. Most of it is second growth timber, raw material for the pulp mills of Hull. Cutting techniques differ from the more complex operations of British Columbia logging, but conditions are more rigorous.

Two cutters and a skidder with a horse work together as a timber crew. Pulpwood cutting is done by one man using a "Swede" saw, a metal variation of the familiar, wooden-handled bucksaw. Lumber is felled by the two-man crosscut saw or by axe. All cutting is

The skidder's job is to get the logs out of the bush. He chains two or three together and hauls them out by horse to a "yard."

A canthook is used for lifting logs. Larger ones are heisted by chain and pulley.



Horse-drawn sleighs haul the logs from yards to nearest water, but must wait for sufficient snow to make good hauling roads.

. . . Lumbering—But No "Softies" Need Apply

Loose snow on a frozen river is rolled to make a skid road over which sleighs can haul logs from the yards to the lake where they will remain until the spring break-up.

By spring, three-by-three-quarter-mile Sloe Lake will hold its near-capacity, 625,000 cubic feet of logs, which must be floated or towed to mills over 200 miles distant.

Photos—National Film Board

checked by a provincial government inspector: the length of the log, the size of the tops, the stumps, which may be no more than a foot in height.

THE skidder's job is to get the logs out of the bush. He chains two or three together and hauls them out by horse to a "yard" which has been cleared by tractor. A "scaler" measures, records and piles them, marking the ends with the company stamp.

When a foot or more snow has fallen, sufficient to make good hauling roads, the tractor breaks a trail from the yards to the stretch of frozen water from which in spring the logs will be floated downriver. This is known as the "dump." If the land is level, the packed snow is watered, forming a road of ice over which horse-drawn sleighs with heavy log-loads easily slide.

Where the more accessible Gatineau country is serviced by roads, trucks are used for hauling. One truck will pull three or four loaded sleighs, about 90,000 pounds of wood, taking about 45 minutes for a six-mile trip.

The men are paid according to their category, scaler, lumberjack, cook, teamster, handyman, tractor or truck driver. Scalers are the highest paid, handymen lowest, earning about $90.00 a month plus cost-of-living bonus and board. After one month the company pays transportation home; after three months, both ways. In an effort to keep their men, companies are paying additional bonuses.

The summer-built bunkhouses and cookhouses are roomy and warm. Talking is not permitted at meal times in order that the cookhouse may be cleared for preparation of the next meal. Baking keeps the cooks busy, for the men consume terrific quantities of pies, cookies and doughnuts. Four times a year, the provincial government sanitary inspector examines cookhouses, toilets and living conditions. The majority of loggers in the 86 Gatineau lumber camps are French Canadian.

With the spring break-up of ice in April, rivermen float the logs downriver to the pulp and paper mills. The first logs from Sloe Lake reach Hull, some 200 miles south, in mid-July, and with the arrival in November of the last of the winter's cutting, the cycle is complete.

The camps of the Gatineau are only a segment of an industry sponsored by more than a million square miles of timberland, a fact which in pre-war days most Canadians took for granted. But out of World War II came a chemical process known as wood transmutation. Inferior grades of softwood can be converted into ebony-hard, fire-resistant, long-durable material for the world's first post war need—construction. No longer can the most phlegmatic citizen consider the greatest softwood reserve in the British Empire an incidental of geography.

Loggers learn to make their own fun. After supper until "lights out" at ten o'clcok, they relax in the bunkhouse.

Gatineau lumber camps are self-contained units during the winter. Snow, piling around the log bunk houses and cook houses where the men sleep and eat, acts as insulation.

First logs from winter operations reach the mills by mid-July, the last by November. By fall these yards at Hull, Que., are piled high with pulpwood awaiting processing.

High Commissioner For India Required Now

By GLENN KEITH COWAN

The need for a Canadian High Commissioner in India is urgent. Evidence points to sincere British efforts to facilitate Indian self-government, but the facts are not believed by the Indian politicians and press. Their suspicions have turned them against Dominion Status. Canada, as the senior Dominion, independent and yet within the Commonwealth, could greatly influence Indian opinion in this regard. The Commonwealth would lose greatly if India ceased to be a member.

The writer, a graduate of McGill University and past president of the Student Society, has just completed four years service as a naval officer. While in India for this last year, he took time to meet the top Indian leaders including Gandhi, Nehru and Jinnah, and to study the tangled political situation.

WANTED urgently: a Canadian High Commissioner to India. Ottawa created such an office far back last April. Every major paper in India carried Prime Minister King's announcement that Canada intended sending a High Commissioner to Delhi. On April 7, the day it appeared in India, I interviewed Mr. Gandhi in Bombay and pointed out the significance of this new move, a broadening of Canada's direct interest in external affairs. The Indians then, and since, showed much satisfaction and were hopeful of Canada's new interest in their perplexed country.

Since that day not a word, not a line of print, has come down from Parliament Hill suggesting further action. There may well be fair reasons for this long delay, perhaps heavy prior commitments, or difficulties in finding proper personnel. Yet, had Ottawa understood fully the present Indian situation, I am certain there would have been no delay in making this appointment. The dearth of adequate information in North America on Indian affairs—so obvious to those of us who have come to know that country—is no doubt responsible.

"Why," you ask, "must Canada take an immediate interest in India?"

The reasons are altogether fundamental. Canada stands unmatched; the Senior Dominion in name and in fact. Our British loyalties and our strong sense of youthful independence mesh and mingle, creating a new respect wherever we are known for an old idea, namely, Dominion Status.

Today India limps along a wretched path of politics and poverty towards the same goal. We can help her.

This leads us directly to the intense Indian political crisis. Three points seem of most relevant importance and require elaboration: (I) that Britain is fully sincere in her willingness to allow India complete self-government; (2) that, with few exceptions, Indian political leaders do not believe Britain will ever willingly relinquish her hold; (3) the Indians suspect that Dominion Status, Britain's offer, is an underhand attempt to maintain control.

Britain's Sincerity

If you question Britain's sincerity with regard to Indian self-government, then you question the fact of an historical process of which we ourselves are a part. That Britain has been willing to grant self-government to her possessions when they seriously clamored for it, granting these powers sometimes far too slowly, sometimes quickly, but always ultimately, is proved in the cases of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland, and lastly Eire. The Mother Country learned her lessons well under George the Third during the revolt of the American colonies.

What are the signs of her sincerity in India? They can be easily overlooked and are so by many Indians themselves. Twenty years ago the Indian Civil Service carried British personnel numbering seventy-five per cent. Today the number stands at twenty per cent and the decrease accelerates. Three months ago Lord Wavell, the Viceroy, announced that the Indian army would be entirely officered by Indians before the end of 1946, a shattering change, since the present army is built around a solid core of British officers.

In politics there has been delay, intrigue, struggle, and yet, purpose. The 1936 constitution gave India an elected Central Assembly and powerful elected governments in the provinces. The War brought chaos to this scheme, and Sir Stafford Cripps carried an offer of immediate Dominion Status to Delhi in 1942 which was rejected by the Indians for a number of reasons. The offer still stands.

In addition, the British Government now offers a program of elections, already completed at the centre and taking place during April in the provinces; then, the formation of a constitution-making body drawn from the newly elected provincial assemblies and including the Princely States; and finally, once the constitution is drawn and agreed upon, the granting of Dominion status and the right to withdraw from the Commonwealth.

Moslem and Hindu Rift

Only disagreement among themselves at present stands between the Indian and full self-government under the British plan. However, no solution can be as easily reached as the British plan intends, for the rift between the Moslem and Hindu communities grows and threatens and anti-British feeling flames higher every day. Agreement or not, the British will be forced to find a way of leaving India and passing over the reigns of control either to a united India or to two separate countries, one dominated by the Moslems, and the other by the Hindus. No matter what actions are taken or motives suspected, one cannot deny the general trend of British Indian policy.

If these arguments and facts convince a Canadian reader, they do not by any means convince an Indian. He "knows" beyond a doubt that Britain means to stay on in India. To him all these forward steps merely camouflage her real intentions.

The Indian press *en masse* hits at Britain and is constantly twisting Western world events. Innocent happenings here sound violently anti-British when described in the Indian papers.

Just a year ago I bought on the streets of Bombay a widely read daily paper, The Bombay *Chronicle*, which carried this screaming headline in large, black-faced type across the top of the front page, "Canada To Quit The Empire?" The editor had drawn this insinuation from an article in a small Quebec magazine which quoted rumors heard in Ottawa. Also, I had a long and heated discussion with the editor of the Madras *Hindu*, a prominent and powerful daily, when he wrote that Canada was at last throwing off the British yoke. He had reasoned from our parliamentary clamor for a new Canadian flag. Both these instances are sadly typical.

Basic to all this propaganda, put out by the Indian Nationalist press, admittedly bent on achieving political freedom for the nation, is the firm conviction that Britain is endeavoring by every subtle and clever method possible to retain control. Thus any slaps in the face, any suggestion of "dire" motive, any twist of events that helps the fight for freedom, they consider quite permissible.

Indian politics follow the same pattern of purpose and prejudice. Their leaders have successfully brought the vast majority of educated and literate Indians to desire self-government. They have made it a crusade for Freedom, and in a more subtle manner it has become a white-versus-colored struggle. They have created a force, a powerful force, of people and opinion organized and willing to achieve freedom eventually at any cost. They will not be stopped and the British Govern-

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ment has recognized this fact, although the Indian leaders do not believe it.

Opposition to Britain provides a strong rallying point for the Indian National Congress. Nehru explained to me that the Congress, a conglomoration of rich and poor, socialists and industrial barons, peasants and business men, is bonded together by a single common aim—that of political freedom. This questioning of Britain's purposes is, perhaps, understandable, for in some respects the Indian leader has no alternative presented. Almost all his information about Britain and the outside world comes from his own press or from among his own fellows. Propaganda breeds opinions which then lead to further propaganda.

Marxist Approach

On the other hand a number of leaders within the Congress and the Moslem League frankly believe in a policy of "hate Britain." These men often argue, as I discovered, from the materialist conceptions of Karl Marx, interpreting for their own problem his treatise on class struggle. They are not members of the Communist party but admit to a Marxist approach. Among them are the Hutheesing couple in Bombay,, daughter and son-in-law of Nehru, leaders among the younger Congress groups. Then, too, the Indian can find many actual imperfections and injustices in British policy. Not always has the British "Raj" been wise, and more than often coldness and austerity lead the Indian to disgust and hatred. Only a rare quarrel has a one-sided cause.

Whatever the reason, bitterness exists and is met, as always, by counter - bitterness. Thousands of Canadian, British and American service men who have spent time in India during the war grew to resent highly the attitudes of the politicians and the newspapers and came to despise the Indians themselves.

"We should have let the Japs capture India—It would have served them both right," was a humorous popular expression of their resentment. We are told many government officials, and certainly scores of foreign newsmen and travellers have also grown bitter. A highly explosive impasse remains.

Truth is always the victim where bitterness and prejudice drive men to speak, and write, and act. Dominion Status as a political conception has lost face through the struggle. Far too many Indians look upon the idea as another British trick to retain control. It is altogether possible that India left to her own choice, while still submerged in blackness and bitterness, may well throw out entirely all ties with the Commonwealth. And that would be a great loss for us and for her!

Ignorant of Canada

Canada, the senior Dominion, the one country which has supreme right to speak of what it means to be a Dominion, supports no government official whatsoever in that vast subcontinent of 400,000,000 people excepting a single trade commissioner in Bombay. I firmly believe a well organized High Commissioner's office in Delhi could successfully alter the present attitude of Indian leaders towards Dominion status. These leaders are largely ignorant of Canada and of our conception of Commonwealth. An active office could give this information, paying particular attention to the press, and perform a similar function to that of our London High Commissioner's press relations bureau, which served Canada admirably during the war.

There is a very full and varied task for this office. Indians doubt that the Western powers mean business about world organization. We can show them that Canada does. Many fear any future connection with Britain. We can show to advantage what our association, kept of our own free will, has meant.

Canada has wheat for India's famines, machines for her new factories, a basis for strengthening ties. Canada has fashioned a working arrangement between two races of people, widely differing in religion, which might well be a heartening example to Indians laboring under similar difficulties. Only we can rightly speak of this accomplishment.

Such a High Commissioner must be a man of vision—a true patriot whose patriotism stops not at Halifax or Vancouver, but sees beyond to the need for world security and world understanding. He must be a man whose concern for India is an essentially Christian one, not a mere desire for better trade; a man who will not give way his reasonableness to prejudice and distrust when he meets the poverty, wretchedness, and paradoxes of Indian life.

We are people with relatively free minds. The Indian is not. Propaganda and the immediacy of his problem retards dispassionate thinking. It is for us to go to him seeking his good will. It will not suffice to stand by and censure him.

In conversations with Nehru last July after the Simla conference, I described Canada's relations with Britain in conjunction with our hopes and pledges toward a world organization. He thought for a moment and said, "We Indians are closer in many respects to the Dominions than to any other nations. We both have had long association with Britain and both have taken from her our Democratic conceptions. And like you, we seek self-government."

Such bonds of common understanding await an understanding Canadian official in Delhi.

Why should we worry whether India remains within the Commonwealth or not? A fair question. India in spite of the present feeling is still the closest link which the Western world has with the East. That link cannot be safely severed. The whole of the East presents a picture of turmoil, physical and ideological; the days of white domination are finishing quickly. A strong anti-white prejudice has sprung up, once actively fostered by the Japanese but remaining on after Japan's collapse as an expression of nationalism. No Eastern country has escaped this emotional plague, the sort of thing which rots away the essential foundations of world understanding.

Bridge of Understanding

India can lead the East to a reconciliation with the Western world or she can be the forefront of bitterness against us. As a happily-settled Dominion she might well form that badly needed bridge of better understanding between the two worlds.

I stress again urgency. The opportunity for a happy settlement in which Canada might make a notable contribution through the efforts of a High Commissioner in Delhi may soon run out. Last December 10 at Calcutta, Lord Wavell appealed for good-will, common-sense, and patience. He said, "We stand at the edge of tragedy. For it will be a grim tragedy for India and the world, if an atmosphere of racial and communal hatred is allowed to prejudice the discussions (the writing of a new constitution for self-government) which will take place next year (1946)."

This year and next will be India's fateful period. India needs Canadian representation now!

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Peacetime Army's Three Branches Will Cost Around $250 Millions

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

AT the press conference held by the Minister of National Defence (Rt. Hon. Douglas Abbott) last week-end, light was thrown on the kind of army the Canadian Government considers useful and desirable in the years to come.

It is proposed to maintain an "Active Force" of 25,000 (replacing the Permanent Active Militia), a part-time "Reserve Force" of 180,000, and a supplementary Reserve. These numbers, it should be added at once, refer to the "establishment," meaning the maximum numbers for which provision is made in the plan, and might be compared with the situation just before the outbreak of war in 1939, when there was an "establishment" of 10,000 in the Permanent Active Militia, but an actual strength of only 4,000. There were, in addition, something over 60,000 in the Non-Permanent Active Militia at that time.

It will be seen that current plans call for a peacetime army between 2½ and three times in size—and, obviously, in view of the rising cost of military establishments, a good many times the cost—of the pre-war (or between-war) army. (Parliament was voting about $9 millions a year for the Militia Service in the depth of the depression; this had risen to between $16 millions and $17 millions by 1939-40.)

The Council of Defence Associations, a voluntary organization composed of delegates from each of the various Corps of the Reserve Force, expressed the formal view to the Department that an adequate postwar army cannot be maintained without some type of compulsory service. Mr. Abbott was questioned rather closely about the current and prospective policy of the Government on this point. He merely replied that the current policy of the Government was to rely upon voluntary service, and discreetly refrained from indulging in prophecy about any change in this respect.

Purely Voluntary Basis?

To date about 6,000 volunteers have come forward, all present or former members of the armed services, to indicate their willingness to enter the interim force which is being organized in preparation for creation of the Active Force. Since this falls a long way short of the 25,000 proposed, it naturally suggested a question as to whether Mr. Abbott thought either the permanent army or the Reserve Force could be brought up to strength on a purely voluntary basis.

The Minister said he was hopeful about this. There were factors which would make the army more attractive now than it was in the years between the two wars. The pay would be better, and there would be more incentive for ambitious men in a larger establishment such as was proposed. The life would be more interesting, too. There would be more realism than in the days of wooden rifles and obsolete 18-pounders. "Adequate equipment of the latest type will be available on a generous scale," said the Minister in his prepared statement. This would be true of the Reserve Force as well as the Active Force. Steps would be taken to assist commanding officers of Reserve Force units to train and administer their personnel by providing them with junior officers and other ranks of the Active Force.

Of the 25,000 in the Active Force Establishment, a total of about 10,000, consisting of a Brigade Group, are to be trained to operate as a unit and to be completely air-borne, so that in event of emergency it could swiftly be converted into an expeditionary force to serve anywhere in the world.

Neither the Minister nor the Chief of the General Staff, (General Charles Foulkes) who was present at the interview, raised the larger long term issues of national defence, such as these: What potential enemy (in this world of collective security) is Canada going to train its army to resist? And what is to be the role of any army in an atomic age when, the scientists tell us, war, if it comes at all, will be waged by rocket bombs hurled several thousand miles and filled with uranium, plutonium or some new super-explosive developed in the world's laboratories?

Questions like this, hovering about in one's mind, lent some air of unreality to the otherwise very jolly and informative press conference, but no one sprang them, all being too sensitive, presumably, of military susceptibilities to indulge in any such Wellsian fantasies. When the money comes to be voted for Canada's new army, however, such questions will almost certainly be asked. The Minister was not disposed to guess how much even a relatively modest establishment like 25,000 permanents and 180,000 reserves would cost, but remembering what we were able to support in 1939 with $17 millions a year, and how the cost of the war has gone up meantime, it would not be much off the mark to suggest that we shall be asked to pay an annual bill of about $250 millions for all three branches of the defence forces.

There will be answers forthcoming to both these questions. It will be said that in the final analysis, whatever other arms do to help, it is the army which moves in and concludes any war. Presumably this would be true even of an atomic war. Moreover, should an emergency arise, the value of a corps of trained personnel, who have signed on permanently to serve anywhere, would be immediately apparent, even if they had to learn new techniques. This would be supplemented by the establishment of 180,000 partly trained personnel.

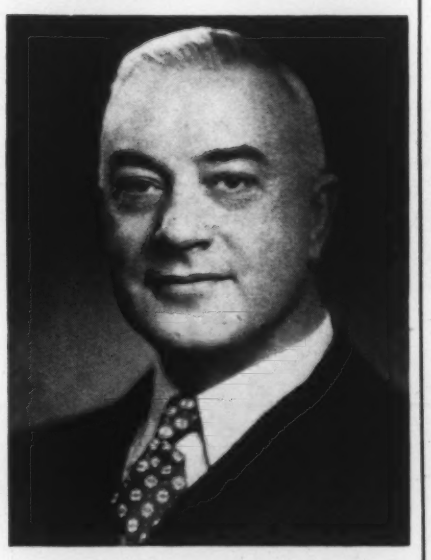
Gospel of Despair

To prepare for any kind of a Third World War will strike some, in the light of the newest inventions, as a gospel of despair, — necessary, perhaps, but suicidal and ghastly. Wouldn't it be better to spend $250 millions a year trying to make collective security work, or improving international relations, by training peaceworkers rather than war workers?

The best answer the military advisers can make to such questions is that the United Nations' plans of world security envisage the cooperation of strong nations to make future aggression impossible. Under Article 43 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council is empowered to enter into agreements with all the members to provide, on call, such military formations as may be necessary to stamp out military aggression before it has time or opportunity to become a world conflagration.

Mr. Abbott made it plain that no final plans could be drawn up for the postwar Canadian Army until it was known what the Security Council expected of Canada in this respect.

"We have a considerable military potential," he told the senior staff officers and the Council of Defence Associations last week, "but I am sure you will agree that it would be quite impractical for us to maintain any considerable proportion of our potential in the form of a standing army. However we must recognize that there are certain obligations which we may have to assume and which will have future bearing on the extent to which we must retain a readily-available armed force." He then went on to refer to the agreement which Canada will presumably enter into with the Security Council of the United Nations for the maintenance of world peace.



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Are We on the Way to Being White Zulus?

By GILBERT NORWOOD

The Director of Classical Education in the University of Toronto points out that the present generation of Canadians has largely cut itself off from the past of civilized mankind. "Its face grows blank, its eyes stupid, at the thought of listening to Socrates, St. Augustine or Edmund Burke."

PICTURE a throng of savages camping in some ancient cathedral. After a while they decide that the "heap big kraal" may serve as a permanent home; and, despite drawbacks, a quite tolerable home it becomes. They are not embarrassed by the saints that blaze from the windows, for they are too busy turning choir-stalls into hen-coops and cooking on the tombs, which make excellent tables now that the stone people atop of them are hacked off. The sides of these tombs, recording martyrdoms and crusades, lifelong piety or laborious statecraft or profound learning, do not distract the settlers, for they cannot read; they do not even know what reading is. Besides, why take trouble over a queer foreign language like English, when they can speak Zulu? In any case, what happened at Runnymede or Trafalgar, on the battlements of Acre or in the Old Market Square at Rouen, matters nothing to the hard-headed Zulus. They have pressing tasks in hand: to make and sell costume nose rings, flattering h a i r - g r e a s e, the latest model in tom-toms; and to dispute with other tribes the use of those stained-glass saints as targets for *assegais*.

W. E. JOLLEY

New Secretary of International Harvester Co. of Canada Limited. He has held various positions with Harvester since joining in 1915. Became assistant secretary of the Canadian Company in 1944.

Blind Conceit

That is a picture of the Canadian nation as it will be if self-satisfied ignorance and parochial conceit go still unchecked. It is familiar to all who retain the idea of true culture; but these are few, and the nation which they would rescue from self-brutalization consists largely of people who do not even know what the few are talking about. Defenders of genuine civilization often feel as if they discussed color with a man blind from birth.

A white Zulu is cut off from the past. Is it not curious that our generation, which congratulates itself so loudly on "annihilating space," feels no ambition to annihilate time? Gleefully outstripping the hurricane across oceans and continents, it placidly huddles down in a single period shorter than a century: its face grows blank, its eyes stupid, at the mere thought of listening to Socrates, St. Augustine or Edmund Burke. Turning from the immense treasury of human experience, we live helpless and bewildered in a brief hour that cannot be understood without its context. Thus we fall a prey to "practical men" who corrupt education, some from within through a passion for showy "results," some from without through bribing youngsters to become machines. These false prophets are unchallenged by public opinion, for their poison has not yet reached its full effect—because the impulse of the sound old tradition is not yet exhausted. When it ceases, we shall find ourselves bereft of all resources save machines (which also we inherit from the past). Then too late we shall understand that a man might as well cut off his legs as ignore the tradition of ages. Too late we shall see that national amnesia is national suicide.

Discipline of Humanities

That glorious discipline of the humanities, of those studies which bestow a liberal education, is as necessary to the intellect as love to the heart and as food to the body. Such education trains and illumines the mind by knowledge and understanding of what throughout the centuries man has done, suffered, thought and created in art, science, literature, political institutions and doctrines, social expedients, religious and philosophical systems. It does not mould us into shapes that will fit the patterns of the hour: the good sales-clerk, the good teacher, the good company-director are produced by other means. Liberal education produces simply a man—as complete and enlightened a man as each is capable of becoming. To call such studies useless is to blaspheme the human soul.

If we stuff a lad with vocational training and deny him during his formative years all knowledge of the great fundamental studies, then (whatever else we are) we are not democratic. On the contrary, we create a slave-class, a host of people who can never hope to be anything but what our jargon calls "regular guys." Very regular they will be! Neatly planed, trimmed and smoothed to suit the habits of a world which, blind to the past and terrified of the future, cannot hope to endure, which indeed at this moment shrinks and writhes in a ghastly transformation. Already we read that much of our vaunted warlike apparatus has been rendered obsolete overnight by the atomic bomb; and similarly the machine-made man is proving unable to face the moral and political and economic changes that have burst upon us. The man of liberal education is able to face whatever can arise; for he lives at the centre of things, which alone abides.

Spain has withdrawn most of its troops from Morocco, in compliance with the Paris agreement, but a few like this sentry remain in Tangier.

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☆ **INSURANCE IN FORCE—$171,793,210**

An increase of $14,046,987 during the year—being the greatest gain in Business in Force in the history of The Excelsior Life.

☆ **NEW INSURANCE IN 1945—$21,441,718**

This represents an increase of 12.4% over the issued and revived policies in 1944, and extends Excelsior Life Insurance protection to 9,099 new policyholders.

☆ **TOTAL ASSETS—$35,798,846**

During the year the Assets of the Company were increased by $2,777,901 to pass the $35,000,000 mark.

☆ **INCOME FOR YEAR—$5,878,374**

$4,503,924 of this sum was made up of premiums.

☆ **PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS—$1,998,563**

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☆ A copy of the printed Annual Report may be secured from the nearest Branch Office . . .

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★ (REPRINTED FROM THE STANDARD)

"Advice to Vets"

Q. Would you be kind enough to 'tell me if my wife is entitled' to a dependent's allowance? We were married while both in the service. Now we are both out of uniform, but I am still under hospital treatment and have been told that I will receive my full pay. Is my wife entitled to this also? G.D., Hawkesbury, Ont.

A. Yes. While under hospital care you will receive your full pay, your wife an allowance and also subsistence. Should you be having any difficulty I would advise you to contact the Casualty Rehabilitation Officer in the hospital. He will straighten you out on this score.

Q. I was recently discharged from the C.W.A.C. While in the service I was attached to a military hospital. Could you give me particulars concerning a practical nursing or trained attendant's course. I understand there's such a course being given in Montreal now. Miss S. Hunter, Durbin Bridge, N.B.

A. There are several such courses going on here at the moment. I took up your case with Miss Norris, of the D.V.A. here, and she said she would write you immediately giving you full information and suggestions.

Q. My son was killed overseas on November 1, 1944. I am sure he named me as his beneficiary in his will, but I have heard nothing yet. Am I entitled to his gratuities? J. J. Springfield, N. S.

A. Gratuities of a deceased are automatically paid into the estate unless a will is left naming a certain person. I would advise you to write to the Gratuity Board, Department of National Defence, No. 8 Temporary Building, Carling and Preston Avenues, Ottawa. In your letter enclose all particulars of your son in connection with his service and state whether you had been receiving assigned pay or allowance while he was in the services.

Q. I was medically discharged after four years' service in the R.C.N.V.R as C.E.R.A. with an injury to my spine. It has left my hands and arms practically useless. I receive a pension which is only enough money to maintain myself at home. I had a good job before the war but cannot return to it because of my condition. I'm afraid I haven't much of a future to look forward to. It is very hard trying to live this way and sometimes I think I'm going to go crazy from doing nothing. I have been going to the Casualty Rehabilitation Branch of the D.V.A. for some time now in search of some kind of suitable employment or training, but have not met with any success yet, although I have had co-operation from those officials. I am not complaining, but I would like to ask you if there is any other branch or persons I could see to obtain advice or guidance in this matter.

A. First, I would advise you to appeal your pension. From your letter I gather you are not receiving enough money, and it seems to me your disability is classed lower than your earning power. The next time you visit the D.V.A. you might get in touch with Mr. Henry, the attorney, who has an office there and discuss the appeal with him. Next, I would suggest that you visit the Canadian Vocational Training Program office, at 132 St. James Street west. They may help you in deciding on a course. I would also suggest that you discuss the matter with your local Canadian Legion representative. Don't be afraid to ask people things. Questioning may find you some occupation that may pay dividends later. You also are eligible for some course of your own choosing. Ask about that, too.

Q. I wonder if you can tell me why I have received no allotment cheque. My husband and I were married while we were both serving in the R.C.A.F. The marriage took place on February 17, 1945. We have received nothing. My husband was discharged at the end of October. We would appreciate it if you could tell us what happened to those cheques? Mrs. T., Town of Mount Royal.

A. Did you and your husband receive permission from your O.C.'s to get married? If you didn't, I'm afraid you are out of luck. If you did, there's obviously been an error somewhere. I would suggest you take up the matter with the Dependant's Board of Trustees, 249 St. James street west. A visit in person would get quicker results than a letter.

★Feeling that ex-servicement and women are faced with many rehabilitation problems, and aware of the need of providing helpful advice, The Standard publishes a special column every week under the title of "Out of Uniform". Questions are invited and advice given in the column or direct by mail. The questions and answers above are reprinted from The Standard to indicate how this column operates, and as a further indication of The Standard's editorial alertness—a factor that has had much to do with helping to make The Standard the favorite week-end newspaper in more than 200,000 homes across Canada.

The Standard

Published at 231 St. James Street, Montreal

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Possibly Basic English Might Clarify U.N.O. Discussions

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ONE of the things that make political argument so strange and meaningless these days is that practically all the key-words have lost most of their original meaning. They are like coins that have passed through too many pockets and have grown thin and smooth and indistinguishable in the process. They are still accepted currency, however, and we continue to pass them about, giving them whatever value is handiest to our own private prejudices and principles. The result is that at a certain point in the argument any further exchange becomes impossible. People begin to remind each other irritably that everything depends on what you *mean* by democracy, or fascism, or intervention or imperialism. When this has gone on for a time the participants—or in some instances the international representatives—simply get mad and go home.

THE word democracy for instance is defined as "That form of government in which the sovereignty of the state is vested in the people and exercised by them either directly or indirectly by means of representative institutions." On the surface this is a straight-forward and inclusive definition. As it works out however, it presents some odd and fascinating variations.

In America we tend to be rather high-handed about our democracy. We leave it to a candidate for election to sell himself to us on the basis of his ability, his record, and his plans for public service, if elected. Then if his record looks promising, if his promises seem persuasive and if his party machine is in good fighting trim, a large enough number will turn out to elect him, though an even larger number will almost certainly stay at home and not bother voting at all.

In the U.S.S.R. however, so far as one can judge from the recent dispatches of American correspondents on the coming Soviet elections, democracy takes a curiously different line. The candidates, already leaders in the Soviet union, select their own electoral districts; and since all the candidates have the same basic point of view towards the Soviet Union, there is usually no need for opposing candidates. This doesn't mean however, that the pre-election courtship period is eliminated in Soviet politics; it is simply reversed.

The candidate doesn't make speeches to his electorate describing his unique and splendid qualifications for the office. The electorate make speeches to *him* "expressing gratitude for the privilege of voting for such a man." Then though the candidate would seem to be as firmly elected as any candidate could possibly be, the voters go off to the ballot boxes and elect him resoundingly just the same. Conceivably they then return home to listen to the election results over the radio.

To Soviet observers the American practice must seem a wildly irresponsible and hit-or-miss affair; and to almost any American the Soviet system must present itself as sheer fantasy.

THE word "fascism" hasn't had as long a time to evolve as "democracy" but in its short run it has changed impressively in scope and significance. Fascism at first had a definite political meaning and a limited locale. Now it is applied everywhere and, in terms of abuse, can mean almost anything. At the moment it is being hurled indiscriminately both right and left. If you move right you are a fascist because you have allied yourself with the vested interests and reactionary forces. But you are also a fascist if you move left, since (a) fascism is the triumph of totalitarianism, and (b) fascism in Germany spread under the guise of social democracy. If you stay in the middle you may still be a fascist, depending on which side is calling names, since fascism breeds on your type of political inertia. Generally speaking a fascist now is anybody whose principles or behavior you object to. I have even heard it used by an indignant woman passenger to describe a male passenger who took the seat she was headed for in the street-car.

Fascism of course has always had a bad history, and the word has had its meaning extended rather than distorted. On the other hand a great many words of blameless origin have suffered badly under the cynical temper of our times. "Why do Americans always sneer when they use the word 'noble'?" asks a character in one of Lillian Hellman's plays. The truth is that Americans have come to distrust all the fine moral words of the nineteenth century, including the word "moral" itself. "Pious" is now practically a term of abuse. "Liberal," "Progress" and "Reform" are suspect, and "reformer" is a word to make even a reformer blanch.

"Empire" and "Imperial" were proud, high-sounding words in the Nineteenth Century. But their derivatives "imperialism" and "imperialistic" took on a different significance with the discovery that the black man had a burden too, and that the black man's burden was, of all things, the white man. Today the word "imperialistic" hurled across an international council table is enough to bring any national delegate instantly to his feet in hot defence of his country's policies.

ALL these etymological shifts make it terribly difficult for people on the outside to understand what is going on inside the great international conferences. In a recent dispatch from the U. N. O. conference in London Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt expressed regret that the delegates were not equipped with ear-phones to translate the various speeches as they were made. It is doubtful however, if ingenious split-second translation would help very greatly. For even if you could grasp instantly what some of the delegates had said you would still have to figure out exactly what they meant when they said it.

In an effort to clarify things in my own mind I have even tried reducing some of the dispatches from the U. N. O. convention to Basic English. Unfortunately there are no words or combinations of words in Basic English for Democracy, Imperialism and Fascism, and as these have tended to recur recently I haven't got very far. With the help of the Basic English glossary, however, I have been able to work out the following:

Original British statement: "Britain would welcome investigations by the U.N.O. of British activities in both Greece and Indonesia." Basic English translation: "Britain will let U. N. O. turn light on British business in Greece and Indonesia. Will be a pleasure."

Soviet original, re Iran dispute: "The Soviet delegation regards the appeal of the Iranian delegation as lacking grounds and is categorically opposed to the consideration of the mentioned appeal to the Security Council."

Basic English translation: "Soviet key men hold opinion that Iranian help-cry is monkey business and are solid(ly) against discussion of above help-cry by Safe(ty) Organization."

These translations haven't of course the stateliness of internationalese, for Basic English is a pretty rough and ready medium. Limited as it is however, it must help to clarify one point which must have occurred to a lot of people during the last week or two—that in international negotiations the Open Show Down (to revert to Basic English) is preferable to the Quick Brush Off.

W. B. GAY

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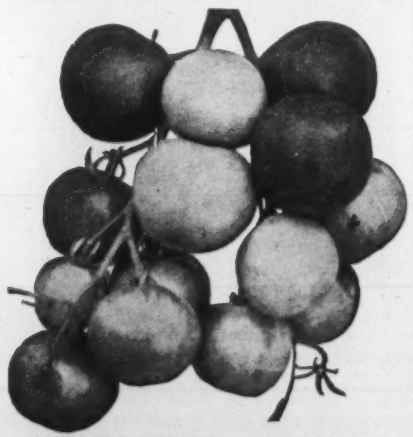

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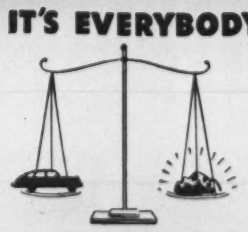
WHAT CAN I DO?

The answer is *plenty!* Here are some of the things anyone can do. The suggestions come from a well-known Ontario hotelman:

1. Know the places of interest and beauty spots in your district and tell people about them.
2. When you write your friends in the States tell them about the places they would enjoy visiting.
3. Try to make any visitor glad he came.
4. Take time to give requested information fully and graciously.
5. In business dealings, remember Canada's reputation for courtesy and fairness depends on you.
6. To sum it all up, follow the "Golden Rule."

IT'S EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS . . . it's good business!



Worth his weight in gold! The province of Ontario, profits to almost the same extent from tourist business as it does from the gold mining industry. It is up to each of us to see that it goes on growing.

This diagram, shows how everyone benefits from the Ontario tourist income. Every dollar is shared in this way . . . 1. Hotels; 2. Stores; 3. Restaurants; 4. Taxes, etc.; 5. Amusements; 6. Garages.

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"Let's make them want to come back!"

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Labatt's

Social Changes Needed To Assist Agencies

By GERALD ZOFFER

Previous articles in this series dealing with Juvenile Crime and Delinquency in Canada have discussed the seriousness of the problem and the basic causes from which it springs. The question that now arises is: "What is being done, and what further can be done, to curb this menace today?"

In this article the writer tells of the general work being carried out today by Canadian social service organizations, and then goes on to make specific suggestions as to how delinquency can be further eliminated from our society. He points out, however, that the roots of juvenile crime and delinquency are tightly interwoven with other social problems confronting us, and that only by a reorientation of our society in the light of ever-changing conditions can we hope to solve the delinquency problem completely.

This is the last in a series of four articles by Mr. Zoffer.

WORKING under difficult conditions and with limited resources, social service organizations throughout Canada cannot be expected to cope completely with the widespread problem of juvenile crime and delinquency which confronts us today.

In all parts of the Dominion, the story that the social authorities tell is the same: insufficient funds to carry out surveys and projects; inadequate facilities to handle the large army of wayward youths who are continuously in need of attention and supervision; the lack of authority to put into effect that legislation which is necessary if crime and delinquency are to be eliminated from our society.

There is hardly a social service worker in Canada who does not recognize the fact that no matter how efficient the work of some agency may be, that agency can only do so much and go so far in solving the problem of delinquency. Beyond this point the problem deepens and passes into fields which are governmental responsibilities.

Thus, an agency can aid a wayward youth to fit himself into society. But how long will its efforts remain effective if existing conditions in society are inimical to the continued good behavior of that youth? In other words, if a youngster living in a slum section of a city and coming in contact with hardened delinquents commits a petty crime, and the social service agency takes him in hand and straightens him out, how long will he remain straightened out if he has to return to the same type of life, and the same conditions which led him to commit an offence in the first place? Again, if a youngster is found to be unhappy amongst other children, and poor in his schoolwork, and an investigating social service agency finds that the cause lies in the fact that the youth's father is out of work, and his mother is sick in hospital, what great use is there in ironing out the psychological kinks in the boy's mind if he has to continue living in the same unhealthy atmosphere?

Yet it cannot be said that Canadian social service organizations are not doing a good job with the facilities they have at their disposal.

Youth Welfare Agencies

In every large city, and in practically every fair-sized community in Canada, there is an organization which concerns itself with the problems of youth. These organizations range from village school-teachers who are consulted by parents when their children get into trouble, to such large social service bodies as the United Welfare Chest in Toronto, which includes 107 different agencies, all having their own specific functions yet working in harmony with each other and in conjunction with the civil administration of the city at all times.

The work of Canadian social service organizations can best be known by studying the work of a large organization such as the United Welfare Chest in Toronto. Of the 107 agencies which comprise this organization, 69 are supported by public monies which are raised each year by a concerted United Welfare Chest campaign. The agencies themselves range from such ones as the City Council Welfare, the Parks and Playgrounds Service, the Big Brother Movement Inc., and the Jewish Family and Child Service to the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Neighborhood Workers, the Catholic Welfare Bureau, the Children's Aid Society, and the West End Crèche (a day nursery.)

Acting as the central parliament of all these agencies is the Toronto headquarters of the United Welfare Chest, where all the problems confronting the various agencies are brought for discussion, joint actions determined, and all general suggestions made. Whenever the need is felt, reports are drawn up dealing with some aspect of the youth problem, and these are generally issued in pamphlet form to the public. For example, in 1943, a report was made on overcrowded housing conditions in Toronto, and how this was affecting the state of juvenile delinquency.

Each year, too, the Big Brothers' movement, one of the U.W.C. agencies, draws up a spot map showing the sectors of Toronto from which juvenile court cases come. Reports are also sent along to the city administration from time to time which urge, among other things, the creation of civic playgrounds, elimination of slum centres, and other such projects which are intended to reduce the menace of juvenile crime and delinquency.

Besides the large social service organizations, there also exist other bodies which carry on extensive work in the field of juvenile delinquency. These include the Salvation Army, the Church Army, and numerous other small social service agencies and religious denominations which actively interest themselves in youth problems to the best of their abilities.

It is obvious, however, merely by studying statistical figures, that the work being done by these various agencies and organizations throughout Canada today is inadequate in handling the juvenile crime and delinquency problem. What, then, is to be done? What can the Provincial and Federal governments, the responsible authorities and the average Canadian citizens do today to help stamp out this evil?

The answer to this is not simple, but there are salient points which, if followed, would eliminate 99.9 per cent of the problem.

First and foremostly, the people of Canada must face the fact that the problem of juvenile crime and delinquency in this and every other country today is not a segregated one. Rather, it is but one aspect of the far greater problem that confronts us today, that is, the reorientation of our society in the light of ever-changing conditions. This is a matter for the Provincial and Federal governments to solve, and the solution would automatically eliminate 95 per cent of the smaller problems that worry us today, including that of juvenile crime and delinquency.

It must be remembered that the complexity of modern society has inextricably bound together all phases of life to such an extent that no one problem can be completely solved unless others are solved along with it. What better way, then, of solving the problem of delinquency than by reorienting our society towards a stabilized economy, a high standard of living, economic security, jobs for all who desire to work, and a more material encouragement to all ambitious and talented youths.

Society's Problem

The reestablishment of moral and ethical standards, which have declined considerably during past years, is another factor which would help decrease the menace of delinquency. This is a problem that society in general must solve, and the two main tendencies today are either for the teaching of religion in all Canadian schools, or for the teaching of a basic moral code which would instruct youngsters to distinguish right from wrong, and mould them into responsible citizens.

It is also important, as suggested in a previous article, that youths be taught the fundamentals of Sex and Society—especially the latter. Too many youngsters, in passing from a relatively sheltered school life into society, are soon overwhelmed by the conditions which they find existing in the outside world, and of which they have been little taught.

Too many people nowadays are prone to exaggerate the importance of such secondary factors as poolrooms and beverage rooms as causes of juvenile crime and delinquency. It is true that these places are breeding grounds of crime, but their influence would mainly be nullified if clean, new recreational centres were erected, youth clubs formed, and special supervision given so that the energies of youth might flow into constructive channels. Merely closing down all places that breed vice is only a destructive measure, for it takes away something without instituting anything else in its place.

The problem of Juvenile Crime and Delinquency must be handled in its broadest aspects. It cannot be approached as an individual illness, but as one phase of a general sickness which must be cured at the roots if a 100 per cent solution is desired. It has been said before, and it can only be said again, that until a stabilized reorientation of our society is affected, any reformative measures to eliminate juvenile crime and delinquency from Canada can only hope to meet with partial success.

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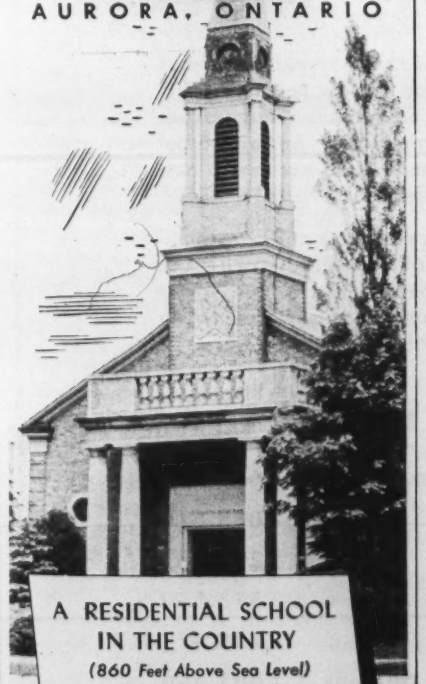

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THE WORLD TODAY

No Headlines For Czechoslovakia The Country Without a Crisis

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

MANY readers must have wondered, from time to time, what was happening in Czechoslovakia, which was so much with us before the war, but is rarely heard from these days. That there is so little news from Prague is not due, in this case, to the "iron curtain," for the Red Army was almost totally withdrawn from the country some two months ago. It is due solely to the fact that there has been nothing even faintly bordering on an internal or international crisis concerning Czechoslovakia; and most of our own news is given over to crises these days.

This is the best possible evidence of the statesmanship of Dr. Benes and the team which he took back after the liberation or recruited from among those who remained at home.

It is also due in part, however, to a moderation of character, a lack of that all-or-nothing spirit which brought the Poles out through Europe in their tens of thousands to join their army abroad, and fired Pole and Yugoslav to carry on a relentless guerrilla warfare at home quite regardless of the cost. There was thus far less disruption of normal life in Czechoslovakia, through sabotage and retaliation, and the loss of the most spirited and able-bodied of the country's manpower. That has to be said, to put the record straight.

But it must also be recalled that a Czechoslovak brigade came in with the Americans from the West and a couple of divisions with the Russians from the East, while the eastern part of the country was badly ravaged in the final campaign, some factories like Skoda in the West were heavily bombed, a quiet sabotage went on the whole time, and a very gallant stand was made by Slovak and Czech resistance forces at Banska Bystrica.

After the conclusion of hostilities almost the whole of the country was occupied by Soviet troops, and the extreme eastern part, Carpathian Ruthenia, was annexed to the Ukraine. This, and the fact that the government which moved back into Kosice and then Prague was formed during a sojourn of Benes and Masaryk in Moscow, has given rise to a widespread misconception that Czechoslovakia is practically in Russia's pocket, and well on her way to becoming a Soviet republic.

Czech and Russian

Of course, in her exposed position in Eastern Europe, she is open to any pressure which the Soviets care to exert; and I would hesitate to say that in their long-range plans they have not envisaged her as a new member republic. Of this precariousness of their position, we may be sure that the Czechoslovak leaders are fully conscious.

It is also a fact that the Czechs themselves have long had the warmest feelings towards their Russian "brothers" of any of the Slavs of Eastern Europe. They welcomed the Red Army with genuine tears of joy when it arrived. The new and closer relationship was as much through their wishes as through those of the Kremlin. The Czechoslovaks had not had a happy experience in their reliance on the West in 1938.

Nevertheless, my own knowledge of the Czechoslovaks is confirmed by many recent reports in the belief that these people who built the best democracy east of Switzerland after the last war, are the most likely of all Central and Eastern European peoples to hold to democracy in the even harder circumstances and harsher political climate of today.

It will be a socialistic democracy, granted; and a socialism which will develop more rapidly than that in Britain. But the ideals of Thomas Masaryk, perhaps the greatest of all between-the-wars statesmen, a true leader of his people, have sunk deeply enough into the nation to insure, I believe, that the transition will be carried through with little if any violence, or violation of human rights.

But let it come straight from Dr. Benes, pupil and successor of Masaryk, tenacious, philosophical and far-sighted. Always accessible to serious correspondents, an interview which he gave a few weeks ago to a Czech journalist has just come to my desk.

Dr. Benes began by answering a broad question as to how he foresaw the future role of Czechoslovakia in Europe, and what would be the guiding line of her policy.

The position of his country he found relatively satisfactory, and the National Front Government working in union and fellowship. Everywhere around the position was worse from the political as well as the economic and social points of view. But until these neighbors could reach some sort of stability, Czechoslovakia could not make definite plans either.

Exterior factors governed this. But for the meantime, they could concentrate on internal factors, such as organizing the feeding of the people (that comes first anywhere in Europe today), improving transport and establishing a normal democratic regime, through general elections. Finally, they had to settle once and for all the problem of the German minority in the country, through agreement with the Allies.

Dr. Benes was then asked specifically about future relations with France, and whether it would be possible to dispel the effects of Munich on the Czechoslovak people. He thought that there was not the slightest doubt but that cooperation and friendship between the two countries would be reborn; but it would take time. Economic, cultural, literary and artistic relations would be resumed very quickly; for political relations it would be necessary to wait, because the people were still wondering whether and how the French would get rid of the spirit of Munich, though the recent elections had shown an encouraging trend.

Hopes for France

But he came out flatly in maintaining, as he always has done in his main utterances over the years, that the resurrection of France as a great power is a necessity for Czechoslovakia as for all of Europe. "It is one of the sine qua non conditions of the evolution of post-war Europe." And he had the highest appreciation of General de Gaulle, who had thoroughly understood this and made it the guiding line of his whole policy, and who "deserved exceedingly well of France."

Next came the question, whither is Czechoslovakia going, and what will be her future political and social system? Benes' answer to this is, I think, a valuable philosophic examination of the evolution of Europe today, and certainly the best view obtainable of the evolution of his own democracy.

"It is certain that on the continent of Europe liberalism has disappeared, or is in process of disappearing." What will replace it? "It would be an error to believe that a political system replaces another as easily and speedily as one changes one's clothes. No system collapses at one blow. . . the process of evolution is uninterrupted. Yet I admit that the present war has caused a break, if not actually in all regimes, at least in the minds of the peoples. In fact the majority of people are already convinced that the past must disappear and a new system must follow."

"That was something few people recognized or would admit before the war. . . . But today the greater part of the people are firmly convinced that it is impossible to defend the old system any longer. Czechoslovakia is socializing, and so are Britain and France as well. It will be a matter of slow progress rather than sudden change; will go very far in some countries, less far in others; will take a revolutionary course in some, while in others it will progress calmly and with forethought, due to the political maturity of the population."

Certainly, he thought, the change would come more slowly in the West and more quickly in the East of Europe. "But everywhere it will be for the heads of nations to direct the aspirations of the masses, to canalize them wherever necessary, but also not to fear to go ahead boldly wherever they consider that the situation is already ripe, and that by vigorous action it is possible to spare the people from catastrophe."

A Moderate Socialism

Here is surely the voice of true statesmanship. Or do I say that only because Benes expresses my own view that great tides and undertows of social change are sweeping the world, and that whatever the private views of national leaders may be concerning "socialism" (of which there are many gradations, from the C.N.R. the CBC, the Ontario Hydro and the T.T.C. to the Soviet system of iron control over all industry, trade, employment and expression whatsoever), it is the political temper or climate of our time, and all that a wise leader can do is to develop its best and avert its worst aspects.

As Benes says, canalize these tides to avert a dangerous rampage, as one must the waters of the Mississippi, beneficent or destructive according to whether or not they are controlled.

Now his questioner asks whether the new system which is replacing liberalism will retain its idealistic and spiritual values, or will swing towards stark materialism. Benes answers that there can be no doubt but that they are passing through at this time a strong wave of materialism. The tendencies of the working classes are in this direction. But then the old system of capitalism, he declares, was also materialism. Idealism and materialism have always been in opposition to each other; this is the eternal war of mankind, which cannot be won definitely by either concept.

He does not believe, however, that acceptance of some socialist conceptions is necessarily a surrender to materialism, and points to the concept of Christian Socialism as evidence of this.

idealist, but this does not prevent him from thinking as a socialist. For practical reasons he is forced to accept and apply socialist measures at this time in Czechoslovakia, as for

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example the nationalization of mines and natural resources, against which step there can be no opposition on idealistic grounds.

"I apply these socialist measures, but that does not mean that I adhere to any of the great materialist systems. . . . I think it is now necessary to take socialist measures, progressive measures tending towards socialism, without wishing to jump brutally from one kind of regime to its opposite. That is why, in my opinion, dictatorship by the proletariat is not necessary in our country."

"I believe, and I try to prove, that whenever necessary societies must apply socialist measures, having recourse to compromise and democratic methods, without civil war and without dictatorship by the proletariat. That is to say, without applying certain Marxist or Leninist theories. I believe that we are living today in a period of human evolution in which such a thing is possible. That is what we are trying to do here. That is what I shall make every effort to do as long as I am here."

Deserve Our Aid

Surely the same arguments can be raised that we should help the Czechoslovaks, proven democrats, to carry out the evolution pictured by Dr Benes, as have been presented by enlightened American commentators for helping a Labor Britain or a Socialist France, which still defend human freedom if they can no longer support a system of rugged individualism.

We should not be misled by Dr. Benes' enduring optimism to think that his task of guidance will be an easy one. Czechoslovakia's position may be better than that of her neighbors. But it is still very difficult. Fortunately the foreign armies, eating off the land, were withdrawn before winter came. But the harvest was an extremely poor one. Transport is in desperate condition, with only 15,000 out of an original 90,000 railway cars left. Some of these were taken by the Germans during the war, the rest were used to cart away the 40 per cent of the country's industrial equipment which the Russians removed, according to the official complaint of the Prague Government, and to take the Soviet troops home. When the cars passed the frontier, they simply disappeared.

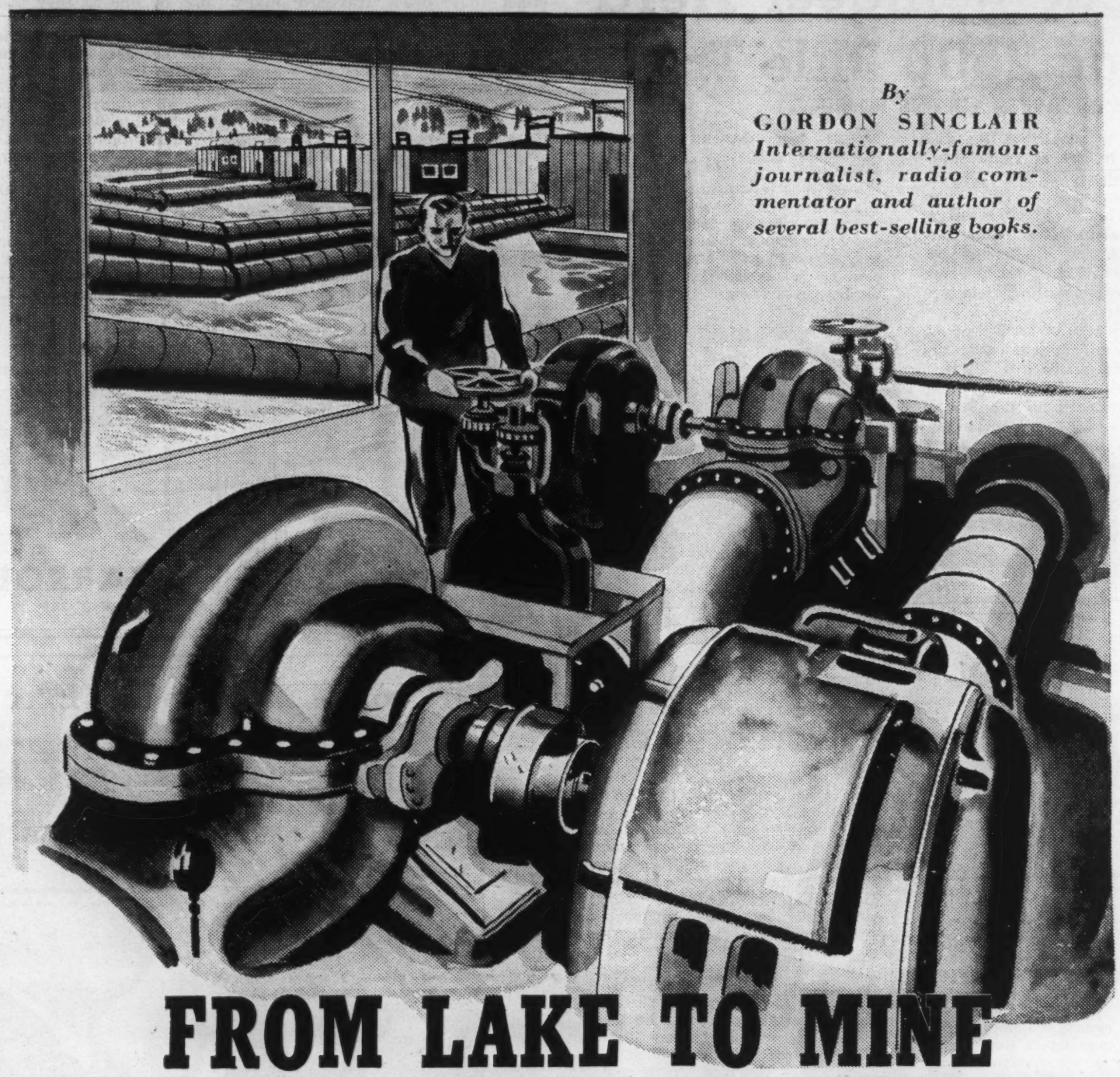
Added to this industrial loss (some of the equipment had been installed during the war by the Germans, and was claimed by the Soviets on this account) there is the further great loss of industrial labor and technical brains due to the expulsion of the German minority, which Dr. Benes frankly admits will weaken the country for some time to come. A further, and bitter, pill was the destruction by the Americans of half of the great Skoda Works, only three weeks before the end of the war. This the Czechoslovaks can in no way understand or forgive. Had it happened a year, or half a year, before the end, it would have been different, they say.

Finally, there is the political situation. Elections are set for May 26. The foreign correspondents in Prague generally agree that if democracy can survive anywhere in Eastern Europe, it will be in Czechoslovakia. But the Communists, riding high on the prestige of the Red Army last spring, occupy a number of key posts in the government.

These are Ministries of the Interior (police), of Culture and Propaganda (press, radio, films and education), and of Social Welfare; with the under - secretaryship of Foreign Affairs and strong positions in the Defence Ministry (the army has been tied by treaty with that of Soviet Russia, in training, armament and liaison). All of these Communists, except Dr. Clementis in Foreign Affairs, are Moscow-trained.

The elections will provide an indication, of exceptional interest, of the effect on local Communist prestige of the conduct of the Red Army, the widespread looting and the policy of removing industrial equipment, during the post-liberation period. There will be separate election lists for the four parties, and these have agreed to re-apportion the parliamentary seats and ministries according to the support they receive at the polls.

TRUE STORIES OF CANADIAN ACHIEVEMENT



By GORDON SINCLAIR
Internationally-famous journalist, radio commentator and author of several best-selling books.

FROM LAKE TO MINE
In One Year

IN 1937 Canadian engineers confirmed a prospector's hope that rich iron ore lay under Steep Rock Lake in the bush country near Port Arthur. To mine that ore a fast flowing river would have to be moved, enough earth for a mountain would have to be shifted, and a lake would have to be drained. The most optimistic report said that this would take four years in time and millions in money . . . and that was too much.

Then Hitler struck at our liberties and no amount of time, money or effort was too much. The order flashed out to drain that lake, shift that river and move that mountain, not in four years, but in one! The result was one of the greatest engineering triumphs in Canadian history.

Huge pumps were designed and built . . . the biggest ever seen in North America. The Seine River was blocked so that it would not pour into the lake as quickly as the pumps could drain it. A power line was rushed from Port Arthur to drive the pumps.

Those fourteen pumps . . . each powerful enough to create a river of its own, were each mounted on a barge, towed into the lake and set to work. From the moment they swung into action no pump stopped or faltered, and the first shipment of ore was made within a year—12,500 tons of it.

While the lake was being drained defeated Nazis blasted the dykes and flooded the fertile farmlands of Holland. Quickly Dutch engineers flew to Canada to inspect the mighty pumps that had drained a northern lake. Today those Steep Rock suctions, and others like them, are helping to salvage the farmlands of Holland, and 1946 will see 2,000,000 tons of iron ore shipped from the mine that was once a cold blue lake in the middle of a Canadian forest.

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Arctic Reindeer Herd Made 2500 Mile Trek

By ELIZABETH LUKENS FLEMING

Decision to establish a Canadian reindeer reserve at Tuktoyaktuk on the shores of the Western Arctic was made in 1929 when depletion of native caribou threatened Canadian Eskimos with starvation. A similar situation had been met in Alaska thirty years earlier by importing reindeer from Siberia.

The purchase of 3,000 head of Alaskan reindeer was easily arranged; the really difficult task consisted in driving this great herd overland from the Bering Sea, some 2,500 miles, to the shores of the Mackenzie River where the reserve was to be established.

The story of that near-epic five-year trek is here retold by Elizabeth Lukens Fleming, the wife of the Rt. Rev. Archibald L. Fleming Bishop of the Arctic, who visited the reindeer reserve last summer when she accompanied her husband on his episcopal visitation.

TODAY we stopped at the reindeer station. I had never seen it before, although my husband, the Bishop of the Arctic had been there frequently. We had visited Tuktoyaktuk on the Arctic Ocean and were travelling towards Aklavik on one of the many channels that form the delta of the great Mackenzie River. The reindeer station is a picturesque place, looking like a little bit of Switzerland. As a matter of fact the houses were built by two Danes from Greenland but their quaint chalet-like appearance and the precipitous and jagged peaks behind them reminded me of tiny Alpine settlements. There were three dwelling houses painted white and green, a warehouse, a good-sized barn, and several small log buildings one of which had a luxuriant bloom of purple fireweed growing on its thatched roof. A long pier extended into the water.

At Tuktoyaktuk we had just talked with the chief herder and some of his men who were on their way to Richardson Island where the reindeer spend the summer. It lies eighteen miles from Tuktoyaktuk and in that crystal Arctic light we could see it outlined in the distance. The beasts have to be taken there for the summer months in order to get them away from the great flies known as "bulldogs" which are not only a torment but a danger to them. The bulldogs bite so viciously that they can cause a herd to stampede from nervousness, and their incision leaves an open sore which spoils the hides. The chief herder was going back to Richardson Island for the annual round-up. At this time the animals are driven into corrals where the old stags, does and inferior beasts are all separated from those in their prime. These are slaughtered and the rest are set free again for another year. The meat and hides thus provided constitute a very essential part of the food and clothing supply for the Eskimo and the Loucheux Indians of the Western Arctic and a certain proportion is also made available for the white people.

These reindeer have an interesting history. As far back as 1890 the depletion of the herds of caribou in Alaska was alarming. So long as the Eskimo hunted only with the primitive bow and arrow there was plenty. But with the coming of the white trappers and the use of the rifle by natives as well as whites the story was different and the caribou herds became so reduced that the people were faced with starvation. They lacked also the necessary hides for winter clothing because caribou skin parkas, breeches and boots are the only gear that furnish adequate protection in that sub-zero climate.

Reindeer from Alaska

Through the vision and persistence of a Presbyterian Missionary named Dr. Sheldon Jackson an experiment was made of importing reindeer from Siberia to Alaska. The number was not great, only 1,280 in all but the conditions suited them and they prospered and multiplied. In the 1920's the Dominion government of Canada was faced with the same situation as that which had faced the United States government thirty years earlier. The herds of caribou were decimated, the people suffering and starving. So in 1929 the Canadian government in turn purchased —for the sum of $175,000—3,000 head of the Alaskan reindeer, descendants of the original importation from Siberia. The proposition was then to drive this great herd overland all the long way that lay between the coast of the Bering Sea in Alaska and the shores of the Mackenzie River in Western Arctic Canada where a reindeer reserve was to be established.

Preparations had, of course, to be made in advance. Two expert botanists, the Danes before mentioned, were sent to cover the ground and to map out the trek. In their decision they had to be guided by two things. There must be an ample supply of the special kind of moss which the reindeer eat, and there must be no spruces, no low growing alders, no bush in which they would entangle their antlers and hang themselves. (It was these Danes who were responsible for the reindeer station.) The route they chose was one of 2,500 miles and the time to cover it, they said, would be about two years. There were about ten herders, Lapps, and eight dogs. Reindeer dogs are a breed all their own, small, short-haired, black and white creatures, very alert and intelligent.

Many Difficulties

On Christmas Day in 1929 the great procession started on the long, long journey. The difficulties proved to be even greater than they had anticipated, and the progress slower. The men had expected to stop each spring for the fawning season and to be delayed during wet weather when the ground was too sodden and slimy for 12,000 hooves. They knew that they must guard against attacks of bears and wolves and also against herds of migrating caribou which would surely fight. They had counted on a certain number of stampedes.

But they had not counted on having nearly one thousand deer stampede in frenzy because of attacking "bulldogs". It was a bitter fact that these animals got so beyond control that they outran the herders and were never seen again. Nor had they counted on a hurricane in Howard Pass, nor on quite so many blizzards. The reindeer always turn their heads into a storm in order to prevent the snow from blowing in under their fur and because of this unalterable instinct they often travelled many miles in the wrong direction. Then when the storm cleared those wasted miles had to be traversed again.

In winter the herders poled along across the hard snow on skis, each with a flashlight in his hand. The flashlights were not to show the way for the men could see well enough by the light of the stars reflected on the snow and by the moon. Beyond the Arctic Circle there is for a period in winter perpetual darkness, just as in summer there is a period of perpetual daylight. In winter the moon shines by day as well as by night. The reason for the flashlights was so that the herders could signal each other without frightening the reindeer by sudden shouting. Silently this strange mile-long procession moved across the frozen snow.

Five Years Required

The original estimate of two years proved far too optimistic. Three years went by, four years, and it was not until the fifth year that the goal was reached. The herders delivered the reindeer to the Canadians exactly five years and two months after starting from Alaska. Few of the original herd actually reached the final destination but among animals, as with the human race, deaths and births almost balance one another and the total number remained about the same. Two thousand three hundred and seventy head were counted one by one as they passed through the gates of the corrals.

Since then the herd has flourished and increased and now numbers about twelve thousand. Only one Lapp is there now as a herder. We saw him too at Tuktoyaktuk. The others are all Eskimo who have been trained by the Lapps from 1929. The education of the Eskimo is in this respect almost as extraordinary as the great trek itself. For countless generations the instinct of the Eskimo has been that of the primitive hunter. On seeing game his one idea has been to kill without giving thought to the future. The Lapp herders have worked with the Eskimos teaching them how to protect the reindeer, how to guard against their natural enemies and how to care for them during the fawning season. The transition from hunter to herdsman has not been easy and will have in the future results more far-reaching than the immediate care of this herd of reindeer. It is another step forward towards civilization.

In the meanwhile, however, the boat has finished discharging its cargo—the year's supply for the reindeer station—and is ready to push on to Aklavik. On the menu for dinner there will be reindeer steak.

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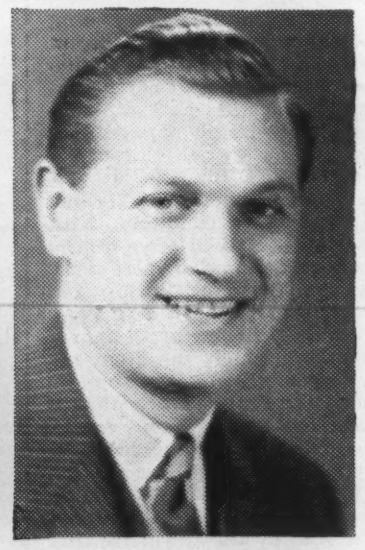

S. F. PALMER

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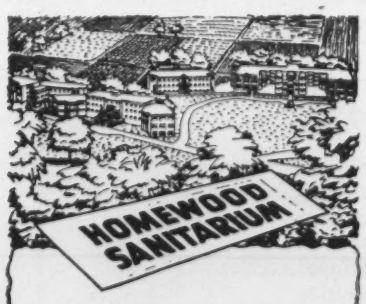

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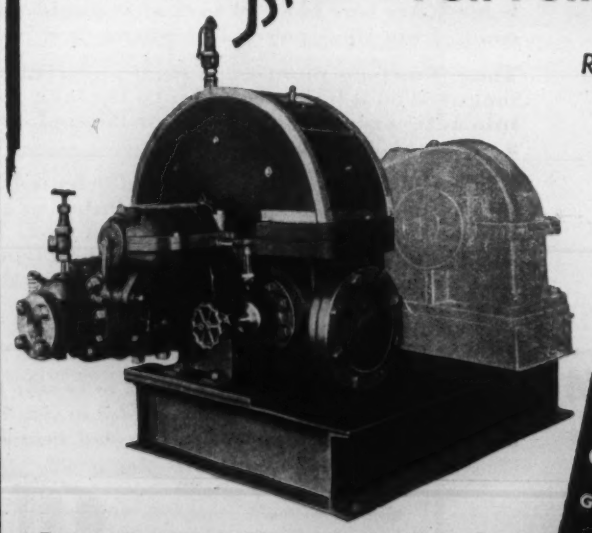

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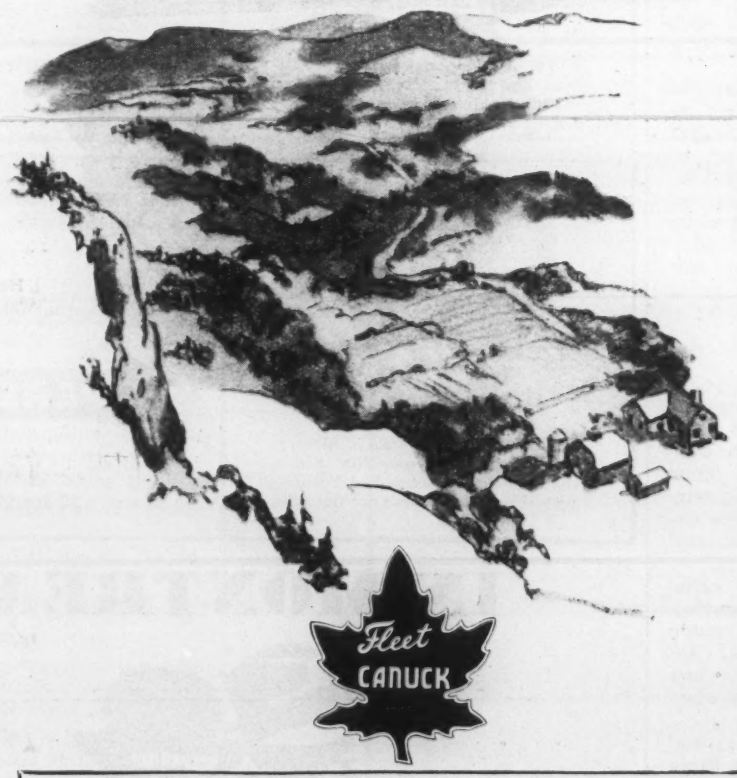

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Overseas Servicemen's Leisure Well Spent

By F. W. PRICE

Many Canadians overseas have profitably spent their week-end passes, privilege leaves and the boring periods while awaiting repatriation from the continent and England. Short courses at world-famous universities, informative visits to cultural points and unit lectures on almost any subject have been provided by the educational branches of the three services for Canadians scattered over the globe. The writer makes this significant observation—that the veteran will expect, and should receive, adult education courses back home. Two provinces have already made a start.

Major Price, recently returned from overseas, served as Education Officer at Third Canadian Division Headquarters and later as Deputy Director of Education at First Canadian Army Headquarters.

IT HAS been said that war consists of 10 per cent danger and 90 per cent boredom. But Canadians overseas during the past six years had many ways of cutting down the boredom, and it wasn't entirely a matter of wine, women, and song.

Their duties were carried out in far-scattered parts of the globe, where they became acquainted with other countries and other ways of life. And Canadians were not slow to appreciate and study customs and skills in these countries which have something to teach us.

The manner in which servicemen and servicewomen took advantage of these opportunities bodes well for Canada's future, but it also calls for our full attention—whether as parents, educationists, or responsible citizens—to the need for an adult education program in every province.

The Canadian Legion Educational Services and the Education branches of the three armed services spent plenty of public money to make the opportunities available. If he is interested in a good return on his investment, the taxpayer will see to it that governmental interest in adult education does not cease with the end of the war.

The taxpayer should know first of what this wartime program consisted, how his money was spent. It is not intended to give here the full facts and figures. These will come out in official documents. But a glance over the main activities will give some idea of their extent.

They started with the excellent set of textbooks provided by the Canadian Legion. In England, unit classes in matriculation subjects were usually based on these texts. Languages, mathematics, technical and agricultural subjects were particularly popular.

Tremendous interest was evinced in poultry raising, for example. Perhaps the absence of fresh eggs on mess menus had something to do with this.

University Short Courses

But the demand for useful training soon outgrew the correspondence course stage. Classes were held at nearby technical and art schools in off-duty hours, and many a veteran's hobby dates from his studies at the Brighton Technical Institute. Canadians initiated the university short courses through the facilities of the British Council. Thousands of servicemen were students—for a week—at Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and the other famous British seats of learning.

The idea of going to a university for one week may seem odd, especially to an old sweat when he learns that the men did it on their leaves. But the word soon got around that these courses were "a good go," that the university's top-flight lecturers, for example, Sir William Beveridge at Oxford, were on the program, and that one could really get to know the place from the inside.

The proof of the scheme's value was that it was later taken up by the other Dominions and by the Americans, and even by the British themselves.

Guided tours were arranged to the many historic places in London, such as Windsor Castle and Hampton Court Palace, and to industrial plants — again through the British Council. If your Jim starts to pour out a string of impressive facts about the Tower of London, don't think he got them just from a guidebook. The lads used to hunt the ghost of Anne Boleyn in large numbers every day.

A couple of other popular features in England deserve mention. One was the monthly two-day conference at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in Chatham House, London. Then there were the visits to Canadian units by outstanding speakers to give off-the-record information on the European underground, the shipping situation, the North African campaign, and other important topics.

When the Canadians went into Italy in 1943 and into France in 1944, senior officers soon found that all ranks wanted full information on the situation on other fronts as well as in their own sector. Moreover, they were thirstier than ever for news from home. Mimeographed newssheets began to appear, as well as situation maps and bulletins of news broadcasts. Then *Maple Leaf* came on the scene with up-to-the-minute news printed close to the battlefront.

Nor did the demand for correspondence courses, reference books, and unit classes diminish in action. There were often long intervals of comparative inaction; the rare appearance of enemy planes gave the anti-aircraft gunners, for example, plenty of time to plug up their maths and physics. And everyone was interested in learning Italian, French, and Dutch for obvious reasons.

In 1944 one-week university courses were under way in Rome and Naples. Early in 1945 the Universities of Paris and Brussels threw open their doors to Canucks on leave, and applications for the courses were soon flooding Army and Air Force education offices.

The reasons for the fame of the Sorbonne were evident to all of us who were fortunate enough to get on the Paris course. We lived at the Maison Canadienne in the Cité Universitaire, and the program of lectures, discussions, tours, and visits to Parisian homes made us all deeply conscious of France's great rôle in the world of today as well as of yesterday.

Pompeii, Battlefields

Although the lads saw enough of ruined towns in the course of duty, they still found time for jaunts over to see the ruins of Pompeii. Your Jim will tell you how he was surprised at their extent and at the excellence of the ancient Romans' building methods.

Battlefields of another day came in for their share of attention too. Soldiers and airmen who had made famous the names of Ortona, Carpiquet, and the Hochwald were just as keen on getting Vimy and Waterloo into their diaries.

Then members of the R.C.A.F. and R.C.N. got around to such far-flung places as the Pyramids of Egypt, the Acropolis of Athens, and the tea plantations of Ceylon. Travel conditions were not always what Cook's would prescribe, but the snapshots they sent back indicated that they followed all the musts of doing these places.

After VE-Day, everyone went back to school in a big way as units organized classes in a wide variety of subjects to prepare for the coming return to civilian life. Even Army and Air Force workshops converted to technical instruction units.

Corporals and captains tossed aside their Sten guns and pistols to learn the latest farming methods at the Army's agricultural school at Dordrecht, Holland. Others studied European forest conservation under Dutch experts, aided by officers of the Canadian Forestry Corps.

Probably best-known of all these training centres was that in Home Planning at Hilversum, Holland. Situated in a town of beautiful homes and public buildings, this centre aimed to give its students a complete picture of the details involved in building a home. The lads ate it up. Ten of these schools wouldn't have supplied the demand for enrolment.

The camera hawks were always with us, disappearing into dark rooms every now and then. A selected few of the professional aspirants went off to a photography course offered by Gevaert's at its famous Antwerp plant, and from all accounts they found plenty of new angles on shooting.

Then there was a large number who embarked on individual training projects. One Grenadier Guardsman hopped out of his tank and down to Brussels to study window-dressing at a big department store. The Belgians really carry their artistic talents into business fields, and Montreal shoppers will be seeing the results of this training shortly.

Another Canuck from Quebec province went to work in a Dutch garment factory. In a short time he had sold them on the idea of a North American cut to their clothes. It's a good thing for Holland's tourist trade that his number came up for repat at an early date.

Sculpture in Paris

Some even went to Paris to study sculpture at the Académie des Beaux-Arts while waiting for the boat home. Major C. C. "Bud" Hoffman of the Canadian Military Staff in Paris had the job of helping and keeping track of the men who were sent down his way for training. He'll never be the same again.

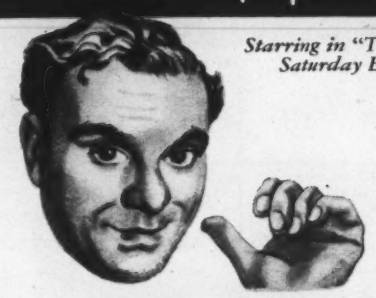
In England, hundreds of servicemen and women put up the Khaki University flash to earn credits for their entry or re-entry to Canadian colleges. Here everyone is plain "Mister" and rank badges are conspicuous by their absence.

Khaki's Vocational and University Extension has sent hundreds more to British colleges and into short-term technical, commercial, and agricultural apprenticeships.

The "Canada" emblems were seen even in Denmark, where we enjoyed the incomparable Danish food and discovered the reasons for Scandinavia's agricultural and social progress in courses at the University of Copenhagen and at the International Folk High School, Elsinore. The Danes gave us a royal welcome and willingly showed us their marvelous farms and dairies, their fine old castles and their ultra-modern homes and public institutions. They told us how the farmers' cooperatives saved the country when they had to change over from a grain-growing economy in the mid-19th century, and they manifested a type of patriotism which struck us all most favorably.

Anyone who thinks that regimenta-

"PERSONNAlly Speaking" by WILLIAM BENDIX



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tion makes the serviceman lose his powers of independent thought should have listened in to some of the discussions on Canada's post-war problems which were a feature of the Rehabilitation Training Program. The veteran's war experiences have undoubtedly increased his ability to form his own opinions on important matters.

I was forcibly struck by this fact in listening to Lieut. Don MacDonald, R.C.N.V.R., and Lieut. Bob Allen, R.C.A., preparing CBC "Servicemen's Forum" broadcasts from the Continent. As MacDonald commented: "These chaps certainly have their views and don't pull any punches in airing them."

We saw the great advances that have been made in Denmark with the aid of an adult education program, based on the well-known folk high schools. Here there is no retreating behind legal provisions whereby the local or national government is responsible for education only up to 18 years of age. Students cannot enter the folk high schools until they are 18 and are working at a recognized trade.

This need has already been recognized in at least two of the provinces of Canada. For over a year Saskatchewan has had a Director of Adult Education, and recently Ontario appointed Wing-Commander Ross Winter, formerly Director of Education for the R.C.A.F. Overseas, to head its new Department of Adult Education.

"To make a better soldier and a better citizen". This was the aim of the services' educational program. Are not better citizens needed now?

• •

Atlantic Crossed By Rowing Boat

By GORDON FOSTER

FORTY-EIGHT years ago two Norwegians, George Harvo and Frank Samuelson of New York, decided to visit Europe by rowing boat!

On June 6, 1897, young, strong and, in the view of those who saw them off, foolhardy, they rowed out of New York harbor in their craft, the Fox.

The Fox was barely more fitted for deep-sea voyaging than any other lake or river boat. It was open to the weather and was rowed by two pairs of oars. True, it carried compass and chart, and of course stores and water, but beyond these and one or two minor alterations it was just a rowing boat.

One of these alterations was the fitting of two small watertight bulkheads, fore and aft. These gave a little extra buoyancy and provided storage.

A light bed was carried. During the day both men rowed, with intervals for rest and food. At night one had a "watch below" of three and a half hours while the other rowed.

But the most important detail was the boring of a number of holes in the keel. The idea was that if the boat capsized and threw the crew out, they might, by taking a grip on the holes, right her again. It gave them at least a sporting chance.

After ten days during which the young men had nothing to report except fine weather, they met the German liner Furst Bismarck. Her captain, who knew nothing of their undertaking, was naturally eager to "rescue" them. They refused and continued their voyage.

A few days later the two adventurers began to wish they had let the captain have his way. The weather changed; they were driven towards Newfoundland and then, in the darkness of the night of July 7, one month after starting they met with calamity.

A great sea rushed over the boat and capsized it. Harvo and Samuelson were flung overboard, but managed to grasp the holes bored in the keel, and after a touch-and-go struggle got the Fox floating right side up. Another stiff fight and they dragged themselves aboard.

Daylight showed that much of their gear had gone, including cooking utensils, stove and signal lights. They themselves were soaked and weak. But to turn back was now useless; they continued on their course, now and then using upright oars as "sails" to catch a little of the following wind.

On July 15—well over half-way across—they met their second ship, a Norwegian barque. The rowers boarded her and had an hour off. Then they returned to the Fox with stores and water.

Nine days later their log contained the brief note: "Spoke Norwegian barque Eugen, Halifax-Swansea, 400 miles west of Scillies." They were near journey's end.

Four hundred miles was nothing after 3,000. And so, at 10 in the morning of August 1, 55 days after starting the two men stumbled ashore at St. Mary's, Scilly Isles. Except for seaboils through rowing, they were in good health.

It was a day or two before they could walk properly after nearly two months in a sitting position — and when they did so it was to walk out of the news as they had rowed into it, for there is no record of what they did afterwards, except to leave seamen wondering why they should thus gamble their lives—for fun.

W. R. GAYFER
Recently appointed Vice-President of International Harvester Company of Canada. He supervises the order and distribution, material control, purchasing and traffic departments. Joined the company in 1917.

Public Confidence

THE LONDON LIFE is now trustee for over three-quarters of a million policyholders. The extent of the confidence placed in it during the past year can be measured in part by the purchase of $138,300,000 new life insurance. The total amount of insurance in force is $1,133,000,000 — an increase of $98,491,000. It is noteworthy that the quest by Canadians for financial security resulted in an increase of half a billion dollars of life insurance in this company during the war years.

This record of growth has meant a corresponding increase in the company's obligations to policyholders — size being a measure of responsibility. The assets amount to $226,229,000 — a sum sufficient to meet all the obligations of the company and provide a wide margin of security. Surplus funds for the added protection of policyholders total $18,460,000.

Money invested in life insurance has rightly been termed "double duty dollars". While it provides the policyholder with the desired financial protection for himself and his family, it is invested in ways that are most valuable to the country.

During the war the company invested $145,000,000 in Victory Bonds — a sum more than 50% greater than the increase in the assets for the period of the war. In the days that lie ahead, funds held for the future benefit of policyholders will be used to aid the transition from war to peace; to assist people to build or buy homes; to aid business and industrial enterprise and to finance public works.

A determining factor in the attainment of its present position has been the loyalty and efficiency of the sales representatives of the company. The high quality of their work as life insurance counsellors has been of great value to their clients.

Public confidence in the London Life has been created by its record for low cost, financial strength and skilled staff. In these important considerations the company is building also for the years ahead — an assurance of continued satisfaction to policyholders.

A copy of the 1945 Annual Report will be mailed upon request.

The London Life Insurance Company

Head Office - - London, Canada

THE LONDON LETTER

T.U.C. "Insists" on 40-Hour Week As "Major Industrial Reform"

By P. O'D.

ORGANIZED labor in Great Britain is marshalling its forces to bring such pressure to bear on the Government that the 40-hour week will be established as standard throughout industry—at the same total wages, of course. This is the declared policy of the Trades Union Congress and also of the Labor Party in general. Only the other day Sir Walter Citrine, the Secretary of the T.U.C., said in a speech that the trade unions would "insist" on a 40-hour week as a "major industrial reform." Getting tough!

Trade unionists claim that this change would not lead to any diminution in output, that it would probably lead to an increase. Workmen, after their two days of leisure at the end of the week, would presumably come prancing back refreshed in mind and body, and would work with a vim and vigor now almost unknown. So everybody would be the gainer—even the employer. Only employers don't think so.

It is not altogether surprising that employers fail to take the same hopeful view. They know how hostile the British workman is to anything in the nature of speeding up. They do not believe that he will do in 40 hours what he now does in 44 or 45. The more suspicious employers, in fact, regard the whole movement as an endeavor to gouge out a good deal more wages in the form of overtime. And then take an extra day off to spend it.

There may be some workmen, even a great many, who are thinking of the richer possibilities for time-and-a-half and double-time in the 40-hour week, but I don't believe this is the general view. Nor do I think that a hunger for leisure is the chief motive. The great force behind this demand for a shorter working-week is, I feel sure, the British working-man's abiding fear of unemployment—not only for himself, but also for his pals.

As he sees it, the shorter week means more men at work. With the economic consequences, higher costs of output and all that, he is not concerned. That is the boss's headache. His own attitude towards work is much that of Mark Twain towards the truth, a precious possession which must be economized — or at least spread out as evenly and widely as possible.

Crime Wave Not Alarming

People in Britain have recently been somewhat alarmed by what is generally described as a "crime wave." There have been burglaries and hold-ups and a certain number of murders—things usually accepted as part of the evil aftermath of war.

It is inevitable that a certain number of men, who have been living for four or five years in an atmosphere of authorized violence, should try to live by unauthorized violence now that the war is over. Cases of robbery and assault have greatly increased in number, as have also burglary and larceny. But actually there has been a slight decrease in the number of murders—32 for the whole country in 11 months of 1945, as compared with 33 in the same period of 1938.

Not such a bad record considering everything. Not nearly so bad, say the statisticians of Scotland Yard, as the outbreak that followed the 1914-18 war, and likely to be even sooner put down. This is still a very law-abiding country, where the public is on the side of the police, and bandits and gangsters are not regarded as dramatic figures but as social pests, and are treated accordingly. There is nothing much to be really alarmed about.

Greyhound Prices

Many years ago that distinguished Toronto magistrate, the late Colonel Dennison, was presiding over a case in which someone or other was trying to collect damages for the loss of a valuable dog. In the course of his testimony the plaintiff said that he had paid $50 for the animal.

"What!" said the Colonel in amazed disapproval. "Don't you know that no dog is worth more than a dollar?"

Even in those halcyon days before the First World War this seemed rather a low estimate of canine values — sufficiently low for the Colonel's dictum to become a local tradition. But what would he have said if he could have foreseen the prices people are paying for greyhounds in this year of grace, if grace it is? He was a man of strong views and forthright speech. He would have been worth hearing on the subject.

The other day I attended a local coursing meet, to which the farmers of the district bring their greyhounds for a day of friendly sport hunting the hare. There is something particularly attractive about this genuinely native sport, whose traditions go back to the time of the Normans.

The flat green fields stretching away to the foot of the downs, the line of sportsmen advancing across them with their eager greyhounds straining on the leash, the "slippers" in their red coats, the hares bounding up out of the stubble and darting away, and the long dogs looping and unlooping themselves in frantic pursuit—all this in the hazy winter sunshine made a delightful picture.

During one of the numerous halts, while another couple of greyhounds were put in the "slips," I got into conversation with a farmer who was leading two very likely-looking young dogs. He had only recently bought them, and I was interested to know how much he had paid. I was even toying with the idea of perhaps getting a dog myself, as an incentive to come out oftener to such meetings.

"This one cost 120," he said, "but the other was a good bargain. I only paid 80 for him."

No, my dears, not shillings, and naturally not dollars. Not even pounds—but guineas! It is the dog-racing tracks, of course, that have shot prices up—that and the fact that so many dogs were put down during the war. I ceased to toy with the idea of buying one. The thought of £100 of mine (if I had so much to spare) hurling itself over fences and ditches in mad pursuit of a hare, at imminent risk of breaking its neck or disembowelling itself on the barbed wire, was more than I could bear. But the sporting gentry who pay these and far higher prices hope to recoup themselves on the tracks — and very often do in a single season.

They regard it as a good gamble, but what would Colonel Dennison have said? Something very blistering, no doubt, and he would have been right. The whole business is crazy. And when you read, as I did the other day, that the betting on dog-tracks in this country during 1944 was over £140,000,000, it seems crazier than ever. The tax-collector seems to be missing a chance—something the dear fellow doesn't often do.

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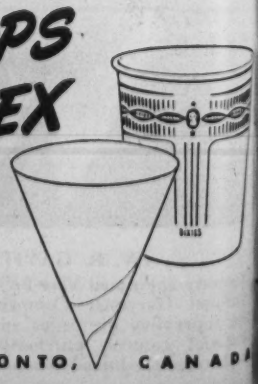

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EMILY MURPHY, CRUSADER, by Byrne Hope Sanders. (Macmillans, $3.50.)

TO BE "the first woman magistrate in the British Empire" was at the same time a credit to the Province of Alberta, her sponsor, and a slur on the British Empire. The British freedom which had "broadened down from precedent to precedent" hadn't broadened quite enough to do something unprecedented. Alberta looked at "Janey Canuck" and found her good enough for any job, even an exalted one. She had character, good breeding, a remarkable knowledge of Law, a mind razor-keen, a broad sympathy, a sense of humor and an equable temper. Few magistrates in office had a full suit of such armor. Perhaps a breastplate of righteousness might be missing, or the greaves of humor, or the helmet of salvation. "Janey" stood *cap-a-pie*. But she was a woman. Alberta said roundly "What of it?" and gallantly led her to the Bench.

What did she do in office? She took it seriously. She sought for the causes of delinquency. She took nothing for granted. She made a complete study of the drug-traffic and wrote a book about it; "The Black Candle." She won the deep respect of Court officials and the bar and thousands of people in Canada who never saw her face gave her unstinted approval and affection.

The author had a Personality to interpret; a woman born in an Ontario Orange-Tory atmosphere who became one of the outstanding Reformers of her time; a liberal (with a small "l") questioning settled customs and ideas to find out why they were reasonable or unreasonable. Miss Sanders came to the task with enthusiasm and has completed it to the satisfaction of every reader.

•

Cavalier and Roundhead

THE KING'S GENERAL, a novel, by Daphne du Maurier. (Ryerson, $3.25)

SOMETHING of the romantic but pitiful splendor of the Cavaliers is brought to life in this rousing tale of three hundred years ago. Sir Richard Grenville, grandson of that Grenville of the *Revenge* who fought fifty-three Spanish vessels until not one Englishman, or not one splinter of the little ship remained, is the hero. A young rascal, of course; a professional soldier, flaunting his cruelty and his vices, but with a prideful loyalty to the King and a softness of heart towards one woman, as a makeweight against his sins.

The woman who tells the tale has been a cripple from a hunting accident when, at eighteen, she went a-hawking with Sir Richard, her masterful lover, and his sister, a malicious devil with a pretty face who could have averted the accident, but didn't. And now Honor Harris, in her wheel chair, in 1653, writes of the campaign in Cornwall and Devon, the looting and butchery, the thrilling, sad, old times.

The author has built her romance on authentic facts of family history and has summoned the ghosts of persons long dead to be re-clothed in too, too solid flesh and to have the breath of life blown into them. And a workmanlike job too. They walk and talk even as we, the living, do now, and will hold the interest of any reader to the end.

•

Giant Picture Book

COCOLO, by Bettina. (Oxford, $2.25.)

THIS is the joyous tale of a little Italian donkey and of the rich man, Mr. Greedy, who bought him and instructed seven servants to feed him. But luxury palled. The donkey ran away and after vicissitudes, was returned to his former owner. A childrens' story of high quality, marvellously illustrated, mostly in color, with folio plates as humorous as they are clever.

•

Pictures of the Wild

OUTDOORS WITH A CAMERA IN CANADA, by Dan McCowan. (Macmillans, $2.00.)

MANY people know "the mountains man" who has been lecturing and writing about the wonder and beauty of the Rockies for a good few years. This book is a collection of his photographs, forty-six in all, presenting in happy poses, the animals and plants of his affection. With each picture is a brief description. The book is beautiful from end to end; particularly of value to 'teen-age students.

•

Embattled Baltimore

THE PERILOUS FIGHT, by Neil H. Swanson. (Oxford, $4.50.)

DEFENCE of Baltimore against the British Fleet in the War of 1812 is the theme of this book. The author, a Baltimore newspaper editor, believed that the standard historians had either omitted or scamped the event which followed on the burning of Washington, so he determined to do something about it. His professional doubt about any loose and unconfirmed tale sent him to original sources, such as eye-witness accounts and official documents, and even these he checked and cross-checked until he believed he had at least an approximation of the truth.

Out of his study comes a figure whose importance hitherto has been overlooked; Major General Sam Smith, a business man turned soldier, who organized and conducted successful resistance when the professionals were fumbling the job. With vigor he criticizes the records. "All battle-maps are liars" he says. Then with the facts assembled he writes with hot imagination and vivid vocabulary a sustained dramatic tale.

It was at nearby Fort McHenry that Francis Scott Key saw "the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air" and that night wrote the verses of "The Star Spangled Banner," set by a friend to the ancient English tune "To Anacreon in Heaven." And of it the author writes: "Not a marching song. Not a quick-time song. Not a song to sing on the road but a song to beat in the heart. A route-march kind of song, slow and slogging and stubborn . . . a song to stay deep in your guts on the dusty roads, the long, bone-aching roads where the infantry goes."

And then he tells of a comparatively recent Fourth of July, when American soldiers, denied leave, while British comrades were free, came, on march, to an open glade where all the British men were standing about a refreshment table, singing with heart and voice the United States anthem in honor of their comrades of the crusade.

A good book, written with passion and the energy of full belief.

•

Pennsylvania's Ben

A BENJAMIN FRANKLIN READER, Edited by Nathan G. Goodman. (Oxford, $4.00)

HERE is assembled as much as one stout volume can hold of the essays, letters and other writings of the learned and ingenious B. Franklin, printer, sometime of Philadelphia, London and Paris. In his day he was counted the most eminent of Americans. Now, more than 150 years after his death, it may be doubted if any one of the vast populace of the United States can match him in general knowledge, in diplomacy, in character and in the art of humorous living.

His enemies counted him a prig. But if any of them dubbed him a bore they lied in their throats. Even to this hour he is entertaining. The editor of this collection has organized it well, as was to be expected, since, long ago, he took possession of Franklin, as Boswell captured Johnson, making him a literary property.

•

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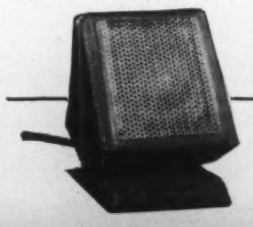

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Ultra-modernist States Teaching Of Music Theory Needs Reform

By JOHN H. YOCOM

WHEN bald, bashful, boyish-faced Paul Hindemith lectured on Music Composition at Toronto Conservatory of Music last week, he told the students and teachers, who probably comprised most of his audience, things that sounded strange to their ears.

However, in the music world, famed Paul Hindemith is so closely and eminently identified with the ultra-modern school of composition that when he speaks most students and teachers listen. Finding Germany intolerable under the Nazis, he came to the U.S. in 1933, and was appointed professor in theory at Yale and Berkshire Music Centre, Mass. Although he has composed string quartets and other chamber music, sonatas and operas (best known: *Neues vom Tag*—"News of the Day" —with a sensational overture and "Mathis, the Painter"), it is for his advanced musical theories that he is renowned—and by some musicians regarded as an anarchist of tradition.

Rather than lecturing on how to compose, Professor Hindemith discussed the music materials which one might use. Whereas you or I, if we were composers, would begin with tempered scales, a choice of rhythm patterns, harmonies and forms which teachers have taught us, ultra-modernist Hindemith would start from scratch at the basis itself—that is, adding a tone to a tone and arriving at a scale of satisfactory intervals. He traced historical development of scales and finally wound up with them in the hands, not of musicians and composers, but of mathematicians and physicists. Some tone-splitters would be putting 53 tones into one of our octaves that now contains 12.

Even Mr. Hindemith had to admit that a piano large enough to carry all those keys would require some room. For the time being, he evidently accepts the intervals in our orthodox octave. Still he's looking for something better and will consider the suggestions of any bright musician (or, presumably, of any mathematician or physicist).

Building a theory of scales, and later on of melody, is a cinch compared to getting a workable theory of harmony, or of rhythm or of form. Instead of making theories, says Mr. Hindemith, we are really making analyses. For instance, our principles of harmony are based on knowledge of 18th century music. Our teaching methods are only developed from stylistic knowledge, not from anything basic. Our present school of harmony is insufficient; it can't even explain some of Wagner's harmony.

With rhythm it is even more difficult to obtain a fundamental theory. There is none yet. Nor is there of form. In the latter, all that we have so far are three factors of construction—repeating, changing and varying.

Now, here is where Mr. Hindemith made the ears of some of the teachers and students burn the other evening. He would discard old fashioned methods of teaching theory, would throw out this business of only teaching according to stylists.

A twelve-tone scale is "limited", by permutations and combinations, to 485 million possibilities of associations. Mr. Hindemith jokingly remarked that his ideal scale would not be so limited.

"However, we must consider everything that opens new windows in musical theory," says Hindemith. "Some have even worked out a theory of composing tunes by throwing dice, but I wouldn't recommend it."

Golden Age of Music

The brilliant theorist recognized some things, like musical imagination, that cannot be touched by mathematics. A good composer must have "ability to convince his listeners, must have complete knowledge of his working materials, based not on stylistic knowledge but knowledge of unalterable facts, which are applicable to all periods of musical history." He believes it may take a few generations of musicians to reach this goal, but they'll eventually get there and bring the Golden Age of Music.

We might mention here the patent argument against the ultra-modernists—that conventions traditions and formulae do not exist without good reason. But it is no longer possible to dismiss the visionaries. Some people may still fail to find much beauty in the music of Schoenberg, who argued that anything can be made to harmonize with anything, but no one can dispute the work of men like Shostakovitch and Prokofieff. It is possible that all ultra-modernists will be considered normal at some future time. Even men like Monteverde, Beethoven, Mozart, Wagner and Debussy were considered revolutionary.

However, here is the danger: at some point—it might even be this side of that Golden Age Goal for which Mr. Hindemith hopes—music will become merely a scientific process. It will have an appeal to the intellect but will lack human and emotional qualities. And at that point beauty will be sacrificed, as well as the universality of music's appeal.

Interesting comment on Mr. Hindemith's remarks was made to me this week by Jascha Heifetz, who believes that music must still appeal to the senses to have universality.

"Intellectual music," says Heifetz, "dies a natural death. The composer must feel what he wants to put down. There must be something in the music that fires the imagination."

Kindler Conducts T.S.O.

Dr. Hans Kindler, guest conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra last week, gave the audience one of the most brilliant regular concerts so far this season. Every section of the orchestra was paid his inspiring attention and the musicians fully responded.

In attack, execution, subtleties of melodic nuance, delicate or vigorous passages spirited rhythms—in whatever the composer had commanded in the score, Dr. Kindler accepted the order and led his men (and women) in a clean-cut, masterly fashion.

The spirited Allegro of the Symphony in D, which Mozart wrote to gain his father's approval for his marriage, was beautifully done and the T.S.O. strings ably handled the difficult patterns.

Sibelius' Symphony No. 1 in E Minor was a treat to all. Orthodox in form, it was written by the Finnish composer forty-six years ago. The northland woods and lakes spoke in every movement. The first commenced with a wistful solo clarinet passage. Then followed the lovely first subject played by the strings, echoed by the horns and fortified by the whole orchestra. Smoothly and gently was the second theme introduced. The second movement had as the first subject a lovely cantabile melody for the muted strings. After a lively Scherzo the Finale brought the majestic principal subject to a magnificent climax.

Three dance excerpts from the "Gayaneh" ballet by Aram Khachaturian showed the composer's melodic quality, exceptional brilliance and emotional appeal. In the opinion of many this Russian-Armenian's music is ranking him with Prokofieff and Shostakovitch.

Although we are mentioning the Prelude to "Mastersingers" last, it was played first on the program. The elaborate compilation of the glorious themes from Wagner's opera eloquently informed the audience that it was in for an enjoyable evening with able Dr. Hans Kindler and the T.S.O. playing its very best.

Heifetz Is Same To GI's and Toronto

THE violin artistry of Jascha Heifetz is a challenge to critics to produce appropriate descriptive terms. The concert at Massey Hall this week once again showed Toronto that Heifetz continues to be the world's foremost technician with extraordinary stylistic and interpretative powers. It is hard to imagine an evening of music that could have better satisfied a musically mature audience.

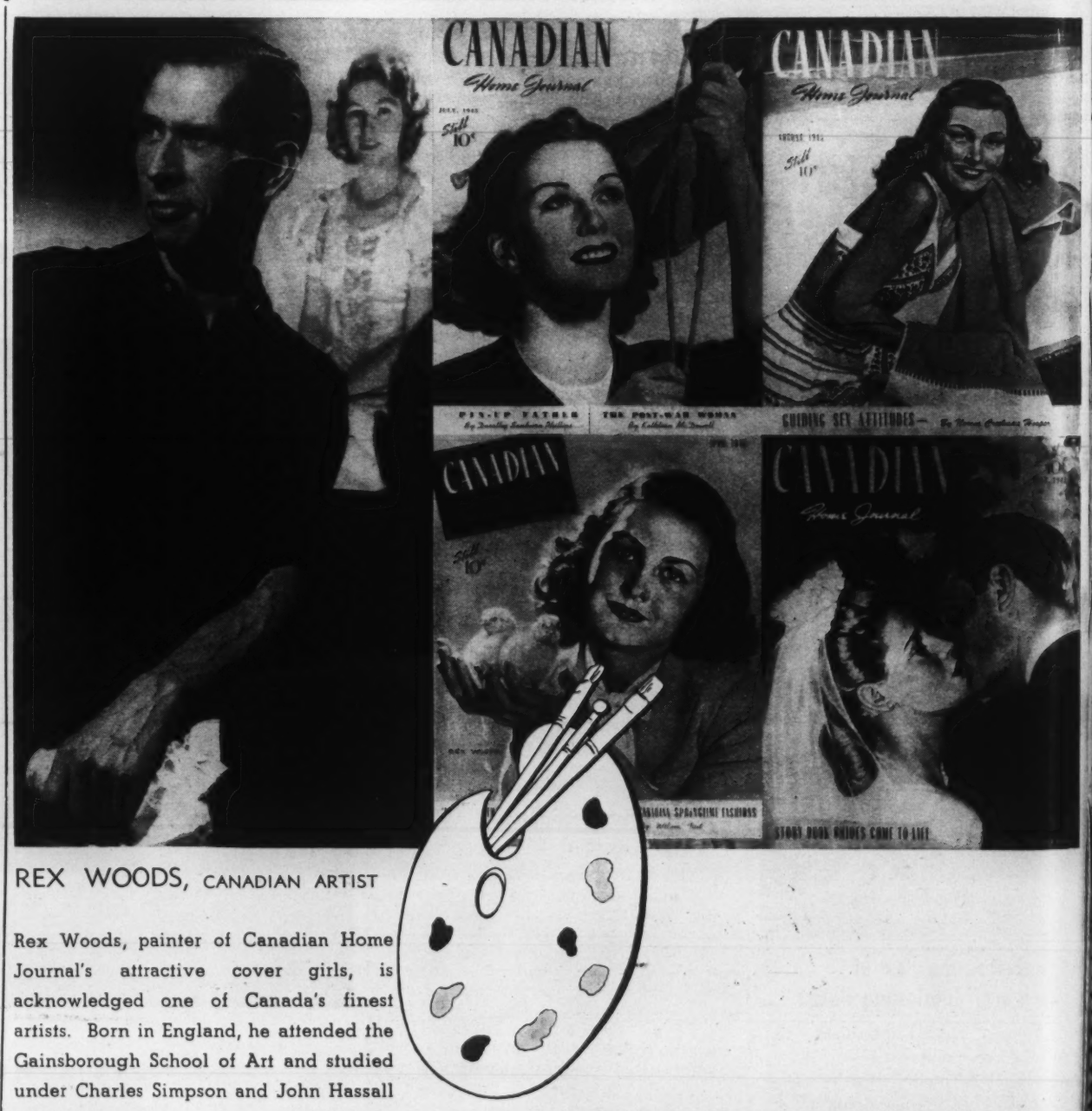
In an interview earlier in the day, he told this writer about his three hundred concerts before overseas GI's—one tour in the Mediterranean theatre and two in Western Europe. On one occasion in France I regretfully just missed hearing him play to his fellow-Americans. He was proud of the enthusiastic way GI's had loved his music—proud of the GI's and proud of his music. One could imagine that the enthusiasm shown at Massey Hall reminded him of those soldier concerts. Mr. Heifetz wants his audiences to be enthusiastic, to applaud between movements if they wish.

Brahms' Sonata in A major was beautifully done, particularly the second movement, Andante Tranquillo. The regular form had a sufficient amount of romantically melodic themes to make it a perfect piece for such an intimate instrument as a violin. It was a flawless performance, and the forceful personality of the artist held one's attention to every shade of meaning that he imparted to the music.

Vieuxtemps' Concerto, No. 5, the second last of the 19th Century violinist's concertos, had romanticism but in addition made such technical demands that only a violinist of the calibre of Mr. Heifetz could have played it without making either suffer. This concerto must present the same problem that much of the music of Liszt does.

After intermission, he played, unaccompanied, Bach's Partita in E major. The suite of classic dances was bright and playful but called for mature rendition of the difficult counter-melodic patterns. Heifetz finely balanced and coordinated the matching melodies with rich tone, a perfect style and a sensitive observance of detail.

In the group of transcriptions, he expertly played three arranged by



REX WOODS, CANADIAN ARTIST

Rex Woods, painter of Canadian Home Journal's attractive cover girls, is acknowledged one of Canada's finest artists. Born in England, he attended the Gainsborough School of Art and studied under Charles Simpson and John Hassall of London.

Coming to Canada at the age of seventeen, his work on poster designing and magazine illustrating made him one of the most popular artists in the field. He has been illustrating for Canadian Home Journal since 1926, and his first magazine cover for this publication appeared in June, 1930. Since this time his magazine covers and illustrations have appeared exclusively in Canadian Home Journal. His cover girls are outstanding because he has made himself an authority on modern beauty.

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himself—a Schubert Impromptu, a Mendelssohn Scherzo, and Beethoven Folk Dances. The fourth was a comic violin version of Figaro from "The Barber of Seville."

The warmth of a violin was demonstrated in his first of four encores, "Bon Soir" by Debussy, when a melody of inexpressible beauty filled Massey Hall. By a bold short march by Prokofieff he saluted a composer of his own native land. When he played Gluck's "Melodie," he must have shown many young violin students who also play it just what can be made of the charming composition.

Emmanuel Bay has accompanied Mr. Heifetz for twelve years. He too is an artist of the first order and showed a profound understanding of the music, the instrument and the master violinist.

T.S.O. Seeks Larger Grant

Saddest musical news of last week was the announcement that the Toronto Symphony Orchestra is $50,000 in the red. The T.S.O. has appealed to the City Council to increase its annual grant from $1,500 to $5,000. It is hoped that the Council will meet the request. The T.S.O. is good publicity not only for Toronto but for all Canada, and since it is part of the educational and recreational life of the city, it deserves an adequate budget to help meet increased expenses.

To the City Council, W. G. Watson, president of the orchestra association, stated that 56 concerts will be given this season against 38 last. The increased work and pay make it possible for the orchestra to keep in Canada players who might otherwise go to the U. S.

THE FILM PARADE

The Canadian Documentary And The Film Of "Entertainment"

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

AT LEAST three new documentary film production companies plan to go into operation in Canada as soon as plants and material become available. This appears to be a high-hearted gamble on the interest in the factual film created by the great war documentaries. There is always an audience, though a limited one, for documentary films, but success on any large scale depends now upon whether general public interest in such films can be maintained without the special and awful production effects created by havoc and destruction.

Documentaries are the only films that many serious and intelligent people find tolerable, and the addiction of Canadian film producers to the documentary field might lead one to think that there is a higher concentration of serious and intelligent movie-goers in Canada than anywhere else on earth. The fact is however, that documentation is the only field that Hollywood has left to any competitors on this continent. Until Canada can summon the resources, the talent and the sheer bludgeoning power to compete with Hollywood on her own ground—a prospect it must be admitted that looks pretty remote—she will have to leave the making of the commercial entertainment film to Hollywood and content herself with the lower reward and higher dignity of documentaries.

A Miscalculation

There seems to be some incalculable element in film-making which operates against all experience and probability, turning unlikely films into colossal successes and films prayerfully checked and budgetted for success into costy flops. And it increases one's respect for the Industry, simply as an expertly regulated craft, that such upsets occur as infrequently as they do.

Unfortunately "Yolanda and the Thief" is one of Hollywood's miscalculations. It shouldn't have been, for the producers went to a heart-breaking amount of trouble to make it gay, charming, imaginative, and at the same time as big as all outdoors and a hundred times as resplendent. Then it was based on a story by Ludwig Bemelmanns, it was directed by Vincente Minelli, and it had Fred Astaire to do the dancing. Obviously, it couldn't go wrong; but unhappily it did.

The story, which probably looked wonderfully funny and touching on paper turned out to be tedious and improbable on celluloid, and the direction did nothing to improve it. At first it seemed as though nothing would ever get started, and presently it began to seem as though the whole thing would never end. Fred Astaire's dancing was rigidly formalized through the early part of the film to conform to the current vogue for ballet, though ballet is not the Astaire specialty. Then the malicious genie that was clearly loose in the studio put it into someone's head to arrange a staggering set with a floor patterned in curving snakelines. The result was that when the star was finally able to cut loose with something of his old agility and pace it was impossible to watch him, unless you wanted to run the risk of having to go to the optician's next day for a new fitting.

Astaire's partner here is Lucille Bremer, who is a beautiful girl and a sufficiently good dancer not to show up as inept in Fred Astaire's company. Unfortunately she was stuck with a role that revealed her, ever so touchingly and romantically, as something less than half-witted. Under the circumstances the best she could do was to stick to the script and keep her feelings to herself.

The locale of "Yolanda and the Thief" is some mythical spot in South America. Quite a large section of the picture, however, is devoted to a dream in the mind of the hero. The dream, a very handsome one, is developed without benefit of dry-ice vapors. As it happens, however, it suffers from another Hollywood obsession, which is that if you have lots and lots of plywood properties you can get along without much imagination.

SWIFT REVIEW

MADONNA OF THE SEVEN MOONS. Another case-history of split-personality, this time from the British studios. Phyllis Calvert, Stewart Granger.

KISS AND TELL. The screen version of the George Abbott comedy, with Shirley Temple as the junior miss accused of pregnancy.

JOHNNY ANGEL. Murder on the high seas and love, love, love on land. George Raft, Claire Trevor and Signe Hasso.

WEEKEND AT THE WALDORF. A Grand Hotel opus, so top-heavy with talent and production that it tends to fall flat on its face. Ginger Rogers, Walter Pidgeon, Lana Turner, Van Johnson.

THE DOLLY SISTERS. Fancy fiction-biography of the famous sisters which would probably come as quite a surprise to the originals. Betty Grable, June Haver.

• •

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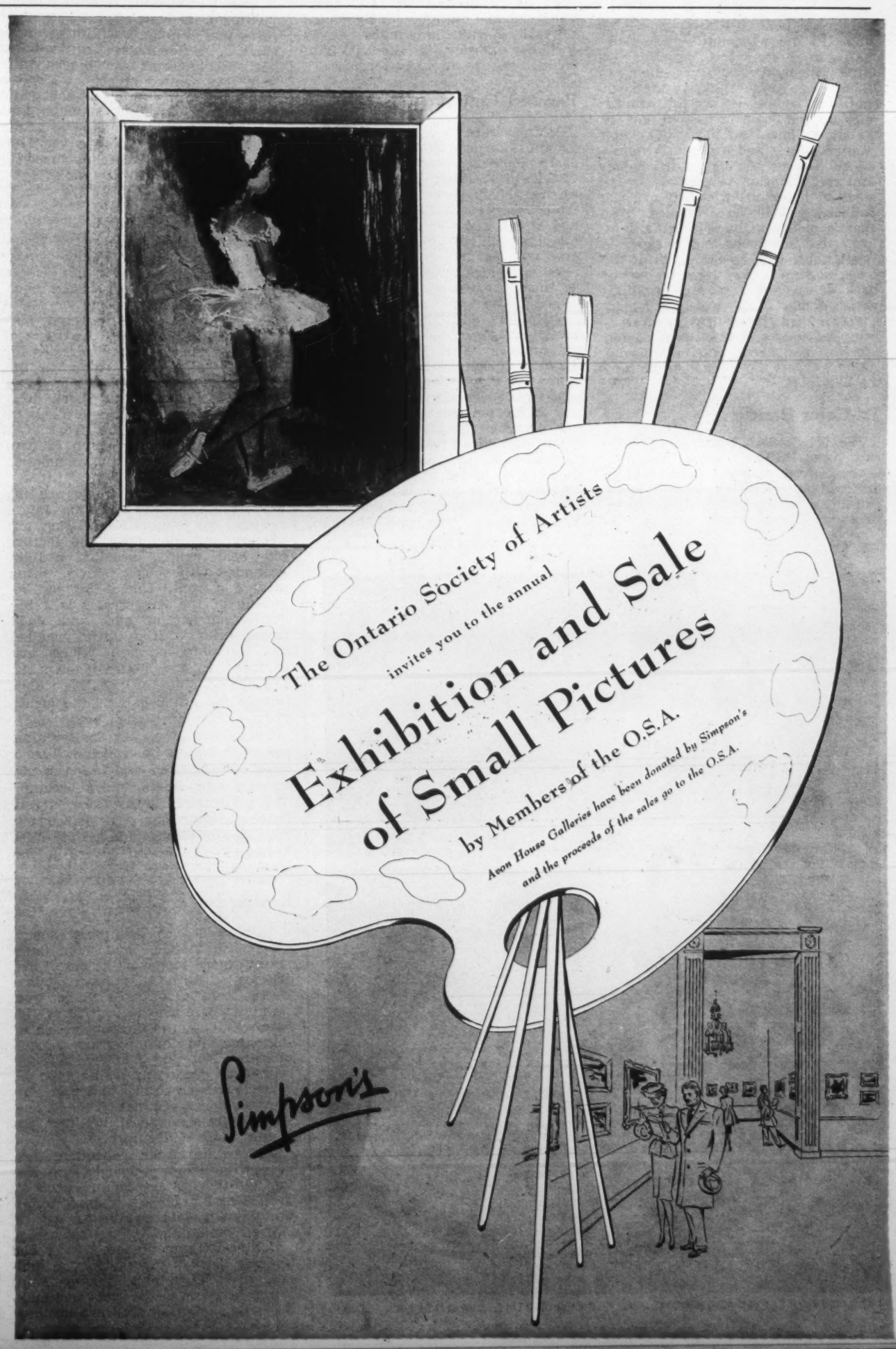
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WORLD OF WOMEN

A Wine Bottle in the New York Round-Up of Spring Fashions

By BERNICE COFFEY

New York.

ALL we can say after a good, long look is that if clothes can do it, the American woman is in a fair way to live up to the build-up she has been given to the returning warrior. Fashion editors travelled from points as distant as Miami, San Francisco, Kansas City, Toronto and Montreal to New York under the aegis of the New York Dress Institute to see a dress rehearsal of what the smart woman will wear as she works, plays and loafs during the coming spring and summer, as interpreted by the American designers whose names have significance in the world of fashion.

Waistlines have skidded down, and so have skirts. The general effect is of the moulded, tightly-fitting torso with a full skirt billowing out in the general region of the hipbone. It's dubbed "the wine-bottle silhouette." Skirts are a story in themselves — a little longer for daytime, many of them go to ankle-length in the evening, and now and then the hemline dips up and down in uneven lengths. Shoulders have lost their squared-off mannish lines and are gently rounded but sleeves get bigger and bigger and call attention to the fact by all sorts of ingenious tricks of massing fullness around the armholes. And there's nudity in bare midriffs, bare arms and shoulders and unexpected revelations, such as the small of the back, slashes across the bosom or back of cover-up tops and necklines which plunge to the waist.

Colors are pleasantly neutral — grey, ink blue and black plus golden tones of red, green and brown, and cotton has left the kitchen to go into the ball-room.

Tri-Color Dandy

The hit fashion launched by Patric, Anna Miller's head designer, is the dashing waistcoat worn by the first great British dandy, Beau Brummell, in his youth. The "Beau Brummell" suit which appears in bold tri-color combinations such as royal blue, green and navy and green. spice and black, is a blouse, jacket and skirt costume with the extra fillip of a trim little waistcoat in a high contrasting shade to the jacket and skirt. The jackets of these suits carry a Beau Brummell note in small, roll-over revers jutting out from under the chin, adapted from B.B.'s waistcoat revers.

Hansen Bang, the Danish designer, must have had the Canadian woman in mind when he created his designs. He does two-piece suits that vary all the way from functional hairline stripes to flattering cream herringbone for resort wear, and all have their own effective blouses to go along. Jacket and coat costumes introduce arresting color combinations such as pecan and wheat, luggage and grey, and orange with light mustard, along with many tones of grey, including pewter, a Hansen Bang color signature of many seasons.

Painted Cotton

More leisure — and more backgrounds for leisure — has inspired Clare Potter's resort collection for Charles Nudelman which has two themes — bare simplicity that is far from conservative for sports, play and street, and the very soft, feminine that still has no chichi, for whenever you feel like it. Imported fine linen is seen in sleek looking cabana pajamas, playsuits and spectator dresses sporting oversized patch-pockets, tailored fabric or black satin belts, and trouser creases in the British manner. Mrs. Potter decorates cotton with sketchy hand painted designs (yes, they're washable!), superimposes all-over braid scrolling and uses it for the skirts of swim suits and evening dresses, some of the latter combined with black crepe chemise tops . . . . or with touches of black satin, as in a street dress in grey and black hand-painted cotton with tiny sleeves and a tinier collar in black satin. Magnolia Sharkan, one of this designer's fabric loves, she uses for a lounging or dinner outfit with a flaring tunic cinched in with a gold belt, worn over rajah-type trousers. And for wear on the home grounds there is a pert-looking Castilian costume that combines calf-length black taffeta drawstring trousers with a ruffled white crepe blouse.

Real gold buttons, 14 karat, appear on some of the suits, dresses and blouses by Pauline Trigere. A French designer, now living in the United States, her clothes are distinguished by subtle, individual touches, such as her new jigsaw cut, which consists of rectangles, triangles and squares of fabric fitted together to mould the dress into shape. One of the interesting examples of this appears in fine black and white checked wool, fitted closely in the torso with a wide flared skirt. The jigsaw pieces are set in so that the checks go in opposite directions, giving a "trimmed" effect at shoulder and armhole. One of the stars of this collection is the coat in heavy black nylon bengaline. Closely modelled to the torso, it juts out at the low pannier hipline. The back, with a centre seam, is superbly cut, without a waistline but moulding the torso then flaring out at the hem.

And for evening, there's a black picture dress which has lush yellow roses snared under bouffant net overskirt. . . . a Renoir dress of fine black net superimposed over black, white and gold printed crepe. . . . and a wonderful thing of black and white plaid surah with an off-shoulder, bias and boned bodice extending to a long point at the front over a very full circular skirt, the decolletage edged with a bias fold of white pique.

Bows And Bars

Bows are the current pet of Bruno at Spectator Sports. They appear pulled through slashes in suit jackets, instead of buttons to fasten back-wrapped summer sports or street dresses, on little-boy-trousered play suits, on the bosom and waistline of appealing "black beauty" dresses for summer all-occasion wear, on the front of a trim two-piece pin check wool dress and at the back of a wraparound skirt in a bolero suit of the same check,on the front of a breathtaking evening gown of candied violet taffeta with a voluminous circular gored skirt.

Bar blouses and bar dresses are this year's brain-children of Emmet Joyce, designer for Samuel Kass. They are glittery and glamour-y and feature big bold prints, usually on light grounds with black skirts, often pleated in front. One of the most beguiling of the bar dresses is a big drama number of pink and black flower print with a softly moulded top, full skirt beneath which are glimpsed real pantalettes of the print, and a deep plunging neckline which reveals the other half of the inside story—a sequinned print bra.

Sensational, too, are the evening gowns in Nylonette, which is like a whiff of smoke, and appears in dresses with skirts "miles around." One particularly lovely dress in this floating fabric has a peekaboo top with capelet sleeves and a wide skirt fashioned of several layers of the material.

Recipe For A Classic

"A good idea repeated often enough becomes a classic," and "You must never expose too much at once," are articles of faith that have guided Nettie Rosenstein. The things that stand out here are the roundness, the bosomy allure, the flirtatious flash of full skirts and the unrestrained curve of hips. Not that this year's added roundness gives any woman the license to add ten pounds to her weight. The roundness, reminds Nettie Rosenstein, is in the shape of the dress, not in the bulges underneath.

And while other collections are busy with naughty touches, the Rosenstein touches are demure, such as prim Priscilla collars topping something very spectacular in the way of figure moulding, bosom-accenting, waistline-hugging dresses. Of decided interest here is the illusion of fullness given skirts by deep flange loops of fabric set on at the sides and making a sharp jutting outward line just above the hemline to give a kind of lantern look to the skirt. The use of flat strips of fabric folded back to form part of the silhouette is noticeable, too. Sometimes these folds are buttoned back to form pockets on the hips, as in a lovely street dress of taupe alpaca or in a skintight button-up dress of black alpaca with flat folds across the bosom.

Sleeveless tailored dresses are shown for street wear, often in hand loomed knits in dark colors with gold buttons. One of the most sensational costumes in the collection is one of the most functional — a box jacket suit of cream white silk tussor, utterly simple, with a navy blue crepé blouse and cummerbund of flame red crepe. Another delightful "little girl" suit is a peajacket sailor suit of navy blue wool with a double row of brass buttons and a childish round collar.

The big news of the Omar Kiam collection for Ben Reig is the Algerian silhouette, with fullness above and below the waistline gathered in smoothly under a wide contour-conforming belt of leather, stitched for day and jewelled for night. It's seen in black afternoon dresses with fluidly draped sleeves and highnecked bodices tied in a bow at the back and reappears in both cocktail and evening dresses, most memorably in a pale mauve pink satin dress with cowl folds at the throat and a red leather belt the color of the sweeping, full length woolen coat that goes along. The other prevailing silhouette of this showing gets its dashingly smart

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The black and white printed skirt of this two-toned afternoon dress drapes into a casual tie-effect at the waist over a patent belt. Drapery is repeated in neckline of black crepe blouse. By Joseph Halpert.

lines from the coachman's coat which is adapted, big pockets and all, for a series of dress black and brown bengaline suits and printed costumes, and for full length coats accompanying print dresses.

The new "period" woman forecast by Jo Copeland of Pattullo Modes—a woman whose contour and posture will represent this postwar era as vividly as the statuesque woman of the 1870's or the flapper of the 1920's—has a clearly defined diaphragm, a concave stomach, a long slim back, well-rounded hips and bosom and lovely uncovered arms and shoulders. She is long limbed, lithe, but rather languid, with the faintest hint of a slouch.

For this "new" woman Miss Copeland puts bare midriffs on bouffant evening costumes, and also does evening gowns which are long on one side and short on the other to show the legs. And there are sequinned and beaded but otherwise completely utilitarian bras under draped Greek tunic dresses and tailored jackets.

Dressmaker Dummy

This season Hattie Carnegie introduces the "bell" silhouette—straight soft skirts, jackets that project slightly from the waistline. This effect is often achieved by the deft handling of pocket-like folds. Round-the-hip saddle pockets earmark several jackets. This new silhouette, like a dressmaker dummy, reveals an indented waistline. Some jackets are snug button-down affairs, some are quite softly tailored. Less padding, gives a smoother, more natural outline to shoulders. Where the silhouette allows, some are found to possess no padding. Her "star" suit has concise star inserts at the waist and shoulders—these to be used as a background for jewellery. The "cosmopolitan" is a distinctive gray suit that changes its mood with a cocktail blouse or a sweater. Another has a dressmaker bolero that tops a "sleeveless" wool dress with the new dropped shoulder line which may also act as a sleeve.

The open "U" neckline is much in evidence in daytime dresses, to which Miss Carnegie gives collar interest with jewel embroidery. Scarfs inject sudden drama into some of these dresses . . . . on one dress as a pussy-cat bow at the waistline, on another as a panel on the bodice. Here, too, is the new moulded silhouette. . . . with the natural waistline accented by the "Contour" belt—a wide, star-studded band that closely girdles the belt. Leather belts, gold and silver encrusted sashes are also in the limelight.

Chiffon Windows

Necklines are essentially romantic in the evening dresses. There are the Low-U decolletage, the shoulder-hugging Empire silhouette, the crystal-beaded halter. Chiffon "windows" appear unexpectedly at midriff and waistline. Some skirts are voluminously pleated, one with cartridge pleats, another in an all-over diamond design. A draped apron-tunic ties on with two huge loops, the effect—a provocative bustle. And the jewellery-on-the-dress touch is shown in the gold-beaded embroideries on the cap sleeve of a gown—the midriff, very bare. Then there is an "all-occasion" costume in figure hugging navy crepe, a slim dress completely transformed with a glamorous net overskirt that doubles as a cape with striking effect.

Famous for the suit with the trick lapels, this season Brownie of Foxbrownie perversely shows only one or two, making most of her suit necklines high, round and simple, often buttoned all the way up. Her collection abounds in charming street costumes, ranging from the short contour bolero lined with print to match the blouse and short enough to show an area of blouse all around, to the full length coat with three-quarter sleeve over a dress. Very different, too, is the swing skirt, circular and exaggeratedly full which gives the entire collection a feeling of vivacity and movement. Another head-liner is the short-sleeved suit jacket. The sleeve, deeply cuffed, reaches to the middle of the forearm and is slightly bell-shaped. All her suits are belt-less, and many of the skirts have built-up waistlines with high pointed fronts and moulded midriff effect.

Noted—dresses with one sleeve and one shoulder for day and evening. . . . brown used instead of black for afternoon dresses . . . . new double scarf dresses, the long dramatic scarf ends really part of the sleeves . . . . a white goddess dress for evening with two long scarves edged with gold border, draped across the bosom and floating out at the back.

Pouffs And Peplums

Faille is used for puffy peplums and pouffs as well as interesting hipline drapery by Joseph Halpert on black and navy dresses. Occasionally, the faille is used only on the bodice, as for the fichu-like crosspieces for a charming black crepe dress with a gathered skirt.

Decorative details running throughout his collection are, as always, also functional; the flattery of a pink eyelet batiste gilet for a black crepe bolero costume . . . . the all-one-shade appeal of large buttons of the fabric of a dress . . . . the wide, substantial and smart looking leather belt . . . . printed "shorties" to match the lining of an elbow length cape for a black crepe dress.

The long dresses here are mostly slim and either briefly or fully sleeved. Several feature front interest in exaggerated puffs. The most dramatic dress, for big nights, has a short-sleeved black crepe bodice slashed in a deep V in back above the butterfly bustle drapery of the rustling black, pink and grey striped taffeta skirt.

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CONCERNING FOOD

God Sends the Food But Often the Devil Sends the Cooks

By JANET MARCH

THE Canadian Restaurant Association met in Toronto recently and no doubt had a heart to heart talk about their troubles and difficulties, which probably included five cent coffee, indifferent waitresses, how to serve food hot enough to please and yet not so hot as to cause the customers to linger unduly holding up places which might profitably be refilled. Many housekeepers find it hard enough feeding their families satisfactorily, and at home politeness often seals lips when the stew is not as well flavored as it might be. In a restaurant the customer either kicks about the stew then and there or makes a mental reservation never to darken its doors again, so life is full of trouble.

Apparently frozen meals are to be the answer to prayers of restaurant keepers. Your food does not spoil if the numbers drop off one day, and when there is a sudden crowd you can just whisk some more meals out of the freezer. It sounds wonderful, and will be if the food is well prepared before being frozen. The companies who quick freeze vegetables and fruits have discovered that every minute between picking and freezing robs the frozen product of both flavor and vitamins. If you are going to have good meals there has to be a good cook somewhere along the line, and good cooks are still rare.

There was recently an opinion expressed by the prospective Ontario Minister of Tourists and Recreation, Colonel G. Arthur Welsh, D.S.O., that "boys who were overseas are more food conscious." He then went on to say that "some of them have been better fed than ever before." This is certainly true, but army cooks vary in skill just as widely as civilian ones. Certainly the army rations were generous and of the best obtainable material but it's terrible what some people can do even with a well hung sirloin steak.

Apropos of Colonel Welsh's remarks the Toronto *Evening Telegram* remarked in an editorial, "It is all a matter of taste but a doubt may be legitimately entertained as to whether tourists, particularly if they are veterans, will be titillated by the thought of breakfasts of mush and ghastly bacon, luncheons of bully beef, and suppers of an amorphous obscene atrocity identified as 'M and V' but only remotely related to meat and vegetables. There was a variation in the form of dehydrated mutton which in the naked state looked like sun burnt gravel and when treated tasted like wet Harris tweed."

Of course bulk cooking is always difficult. Have you ever sat down at a large public dinner and had something to eat which you care to remember? The rather dry and definitely chilly piece of chicken with the mould of mashed potato beside it sustained you all right, but Escoffier would have scorned it. It is the small restaurant where dishes are prepared almost individually by a chef who stirs and tastes, even as you and I, which turns out the best meals. Of course the big restaurants do just as well for their à la carte, or special order customers too. If the frozen meal industry can enlist enough good cooks everything will be fine, but just freezing won't cause the food to "suffer a sea change into something rich and strange."

Of course this is exactly what we would all like to have happen to our meals these days, but no obliging magician bustles into my kitchen to make, with a wave of the wand, the dried up piece of last week's roast into something which tastes wizard. Here is a suggestion, to be extravagant and buy a few oysters if you are feeling depressed by the thought of the dishes you usually have. Oysters are expensive and quite hard to find, but certainly worth it. If you can get them on the half shell, of course, that is the perfect way to eat them, but a lot of good things can be done with one of those bottles.

Oyster Soup

2 tablespoons of chopped onion
4 cups of milk
½ pint of oysters
3 tablespoons of butter or bacon fat
2 tablespoons of flour
1 teaspoon of salt
Pepper
Dash of Worcester sauce
Cayenne

Fry the onions in the butter or bacon fat till they are cooked but not brown, then stir in the flour and add the milk and cook stirring off and on till the soup thickens. Add the salt, pepper and Worcester sauce, put the mixture in the double boiler and add the oysters. Cook till their edges begin to curl—which doesn't take more than about five minutes. Serve at once and sprinkle a little cayenne on each plateful. Some people like to chop up the oysters, but even if they are large I like them best whole; and of course put in any liquor there may be with them.

Oysters And Mushrooms

½ pint of oysters
1 cupful of mushrooms
2 tablespoons of chopped onion
2 tablespoons of butter or bacon fat
2 tablespoons of flour
¼ teaspoon of paprika
1½ cupfuls of milk
Salt
Pepper
¼ cup of water

Chop the mushrooms and put them with the onion to simmer very gently, covered, till tender. Melt the fat, stir in the flour, add the milk, season with salt, pepper and paprika and then add the mushrooms and onion and, last of all, the oysters. Cook gently till the edges curl and serve on toast.

Exaggerated patch pockets slit at the sides, plus black nylon that looks like alpaca, date this fitted reefer unmistakably as Spring, 1946. In New York collection of Ben Reig.

JOAN RIGBY
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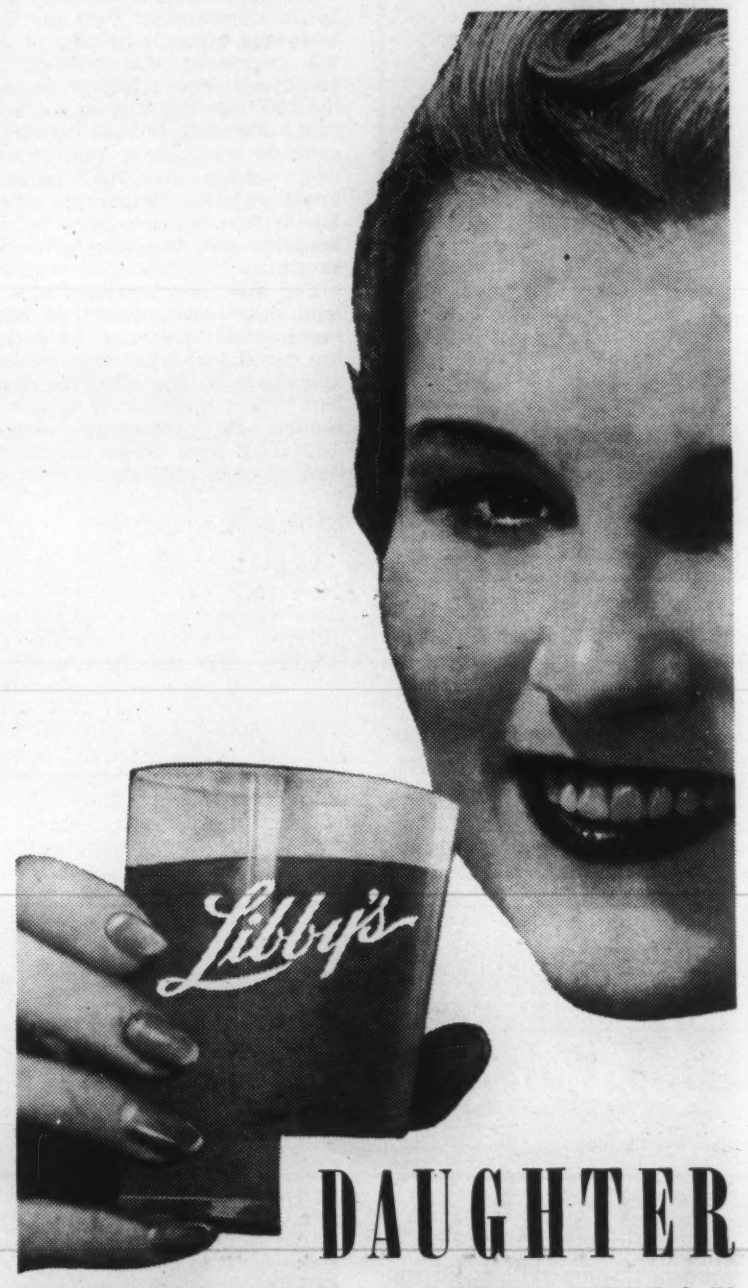

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THE OTHER PAGE

Sumiko's Parents Were Japanese But Fellow Canadians Mourned

By MARY G. MacDONALD

SUMIKO was dead. All of her family were in great grief for she was the darling of their hearts.

The family had come to Edmonton from Hiroshima, Japan, when Sumiko was only six months old. She and her brother never knew any other country but Canada. It was their country and they had been so happy in it. Their father ran a decent, though cheap, rooming-house. Their mother had a barber shop and there was moderate prosperity—the kind of prosperity which always had something left over for those less prosperous. In the depression years there had always been the big banquet in the rooming-house at Christmas time for fifty or sixty people brought in from the highways and by-ways, not Orientals.

Early in their life in Canada the family joined the Japanese congregation at the Bissell church. There were good people at that church. Sumiko's father and mother wanted their children to learn good thoughts and good ways. The grandmother and the parents became Christians and the children grew up in a Christian atmosphere.

There was a time at the beginning of the war when the Japanese women in Edmonton were very frightened. Sumiko and Arthur felt the charged atmosphere, but as they had grown up in a peaceful land they did not understand. The small group had a wise friend and counsellor, who explained the regulations to them, told them to obey those regulations, to do what they were asked to do and to tell the truth and then no harm would come to them.

The years passed, the children went to public and high school. Sumiko attended Alberta College, took Grade 12 and the A.T.C.M. in piano. She and Arthur both became young people's leaders at Bissell, joyfully helping their beloved minister, their motto "Canadians All". At length Sumiko was appointed organist of the church, an honor and a responsibility.

Thus life moved on for this new Canadian family for twenty-one years, until, a year ago, Sumiko was married. Her husband had been a Buddhist, but some years ago Sumiko had given him a hymn book, from which he learned many things besides the music. They were idyllically happy.

Bowed With Grief

And then, Sumiko died and her family, especially the young husband, were bowed with grief. They buried her after a service in Bissell church which was filled beyond capacity with people of many races, the majority being what is termed "ordinary Canadian".

A few evenings later the husband called on the minister, ostensibly to bring him some pictures. After a pause, he said diffidently, "I want to make a gift to the church."

"That is very fine of you" said the minister "I know you have been at great expense, with hospital, doctors and nurses, for you did everything possible for our dear Sumiko."

"But," said the young man, holding out a cheque, "this is the insurance money on Sumiko's life. I do not want to use it myself. I want to give it all to this church which we both loved."

The minister's heart was greatly warmed, and he found it difficult to answer. He thought of the organ fund which had been started in the hope of replacing the reed organ with an electric instrument.. He tentatively mentioned the augmenting of this fund, and immediately the sad face of the young man lighted up.

"Let us see about this organ," he said.

Next day he went with the minister and his wife to the music store where a Minshall electric organ was on display. The price was greater than the insurance cheque, but Sumiko's husband said: "I want to pay the full amount."

On a recent Sunday the Sumiko Memorial Organ was dedicated in the Bissell Church of All Peoples' Mission, where national groups of every color and tongue worship. Another Japanese girl played the new organ —played softly and tenderly the music of dearly-loved hymns, while silently each worshipper filled in the words in the "tongue wherein he was born". At the last the congregation sang:

"O Master of the waking world,
Who hast the nations in Thy heart,
The heart that bled and broke to send
God's love to earth's remotest part,
Show us anew in Calvary
The wondrous power that makes men free."

Sumiko is alive for evermore!

• •

Lone Mourner and Friendless Man

By R. C. WOOD

I SAT alone in the well appointed Funeral Chapel. Alone, except for Fred, who was in the place of honor at the front, lying in a grey casket in his last sleep.

Fred had more dignity in death than he ever had in life. He had been on relief for years. Duodenal ulcers had prevented his doing much work, and his illness had warped his disposition. He was a "difficult" case, but I understood and knew him well. During the depression, he came to me for the odd garment, tobacco and other assistance if the need was great. Now Fred had passed on.

Whilst waiting for the minister, I arose and took another look at this friendless man. His face was peaceful. His shabby tweed coat had been pressed, so had his tie. His shirt was poor, but fresh from the laundry. I later complimented the morticians upon their skill in causing Fred to look so restful, particularly in view of how he looked when his body was handed over to them.

I saw Fred a few evenings before his funeral in the Coroner's Building, better known as the Morgue. A word from the Coroner to the courteous attendant opened the door that had been closed to me. I wanted to see Fred, as he had died unexpectedly in the General Hospital.

A Grinning Corpse

I was greatly shocked and not prepared to see a nude, grinning corpse when the attendant opened a door of the refrigerated cupboard and pulled out a marble slab upon which Fred lay, covered by a sheet, naked. His eyes were wide open and staring, and his jaw had dropped; a grim spectacle. "Why was this man, because he was poor, to be dishonored in death?" I asked, and "Why were his eyes not closed and his face not tied, or his body clothed in a shirt or pyjamas?" I continued.

"That is the way we get them," was his answer.

A piece of roller bandage and a few inches of adhesive tape was all that was necessary before the body left the hospital. It seems awfully hard to be poor, even in death, I thought.

I reflected upon these things as I looked upon Fred resting so peacefully, there in the Funeral Chapel. As the minister came in I took my seat, the lone mourner. The minister opened his book and with the same solemnity, the same assurance, as if he was reciting the ritual for a man who had in life been rich, gave utterance to those phrases used in the burial of our dead. "Man that is born of woman", "In the midst of life", "In my Father's house are many mansions", "The resurrection of the body". They were all spoken for Fred, unhurriedly and with calmness. Then the minister, the undertakers and I filed out to the hearse and there, outside the Chapel entrance, was the name "Mr. Chambers". There were others who were awaiting interment, I noticed, all with the prefix "Mr.", something Fred rarely had in life. So alone I followed him to the burial ground.

This simple but, to this writer, grim story would not be complete without a tribute to the civic Welfare Department. Fred had been supported by them for years, during the depression and his illness, when unable to work. They also came through in death. Had the body not been claimed it would have gone to the Medical School. In memory of and respect for Fred, as his only friend, I claimed it. Moreover, I had the choice of undertakers. My selection and confidence was not misplaced. The levelling up of Fred's status was understood, he was honored in death as he never was in life.

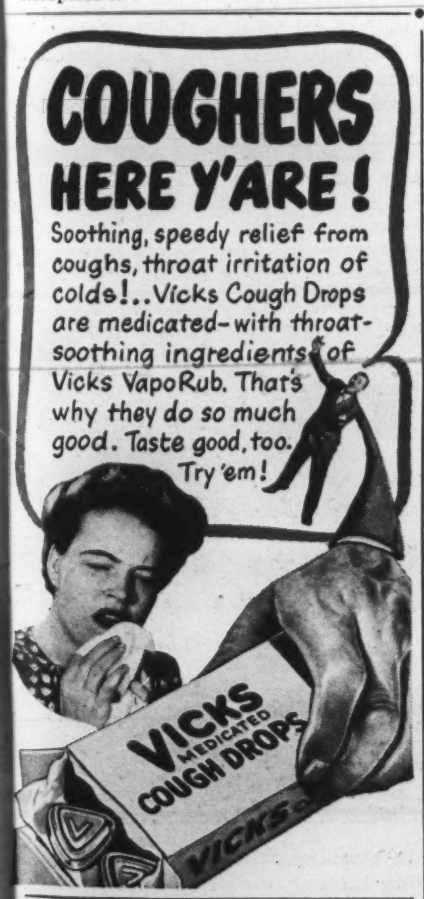
Rest in peace, Fred.

• •

FATHER'S DAY

They didn't always have a Day for
celebrating Dads;
Though they'd Days for almost everything,
Just scads and scads and scads.
Then someone with a brainwave,
Said "We'll put Dad on the spot."
So now the world sends "Greetings"
To the whole Paternal Lot.

FLORENCE F. McQUAY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THE WORLD OVER

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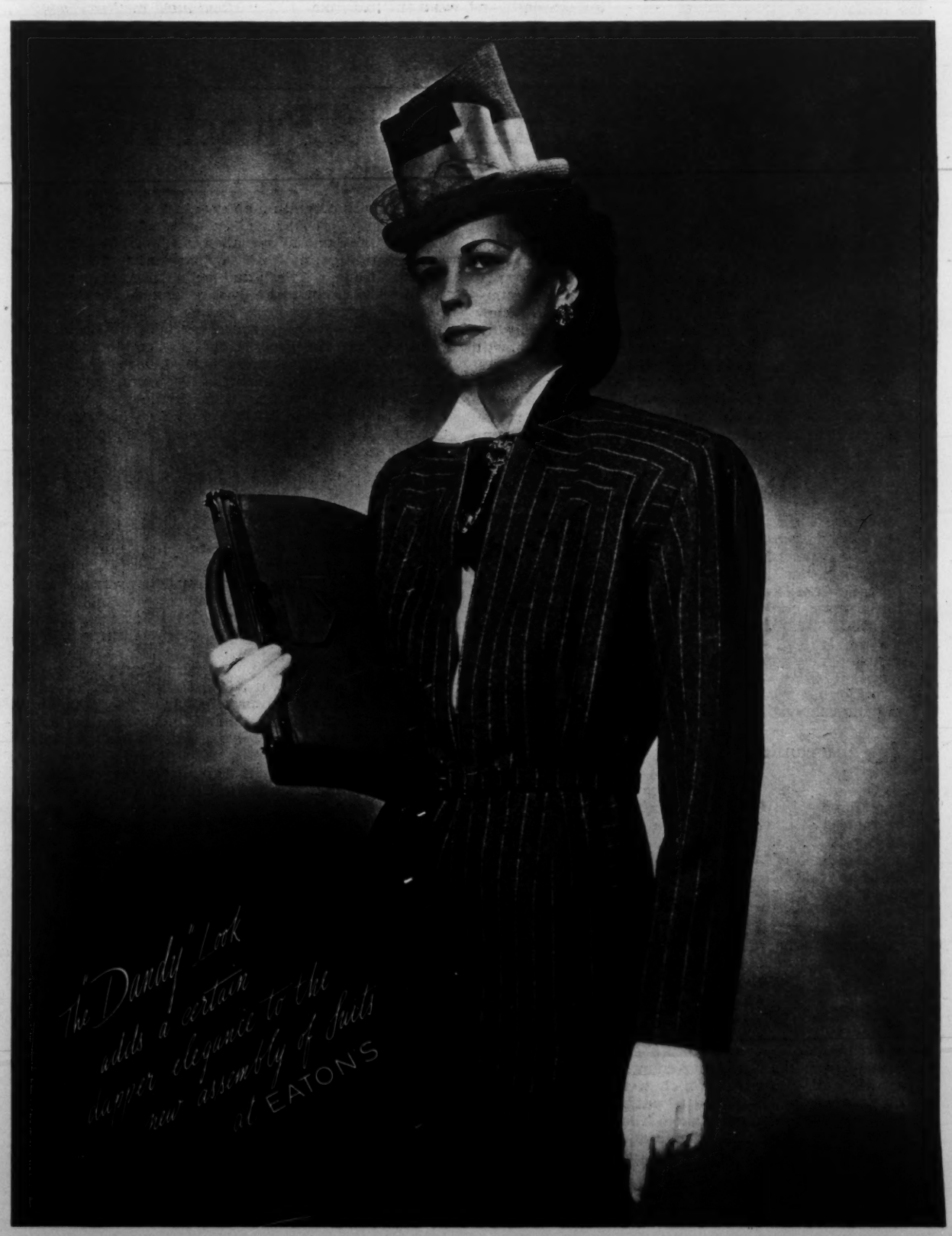

Fierce Battles Ahead For Rubber Markets

By D. G. JOHNSTON

The battle between natural and synthetic rubber is beginning and the claims of each to superiority have yet to be proved. Price, which became a secondary consideration during the war, will soon be a decisive factor again.

But perhaps the chief aspect, says Mr. Johnston, is a political one for, while Britain will wish to maintain the natural rubber plantations in her colonies for vital economic reasons, the United States (and Canada) will undoubtedly go ahead with production of the synthetic variety, and, although all over the world there are a large number of potential users, they lack the necessary money, so that the present prospect promises fierce competition for existing markets.

London.

THE liberation of the great rubber-growing areas in the Far East brought with it the prospect of large supplies of natural rubber again in the comparatively near future.

But during the war, the technique of synthetic rubber manufacture has been perfected and huge plants constructed, now capable of producing about 1,200,000 tons of rubber a year.

When the rubber plantations are restored world production of a natural and synthetic rubber will total about 2½ million tons, which is at least a million tons in excess of the expected demand. There will obviously be a period of fierce competition between the natural and synthetic products until some sort of adjustment is reached.

The factors that will decide the rubber battle are quality, price and convenience. Synthetic rubbers starting as pure "substitutes" for the natural product have developed into new materials in some cases with valuable characteristics which the natural product lacks. For instance, synthetic rubbers can be produced which are resistant to the action of oils and stand up to conditions under which natural rubber deteriorates—such as sunlight and extremes of heat and cold.

Synthetic rubbers were at first much inferior to the natural product for strength and wear in tires, one of the major consumers of rubber. But intense wartime research has altered this. The performance of the best synthetic rubber tire is now very close to that of the best natural rubber tire. Moreover research continues and a synthetic rubber tire which is puncture-proof and good for 100,000 miles is predicted for the near future.

The great advantage that the synthetic industry claims for itself is that its products are "made to measure." Synthetic rubber is not a single substance. There are a great variety of substances—none of them, incidentally, chemically related to natural rubber — and within wide limits the chemist can produce a rubber or mixture of rubbers having almost any desired combination of qualities.

Against this must be placed the fact that natural rubber also is capable of immense technical improvements. The collection of the raw material is only the first stage in the rubber industry. Increasingly in recent years the natural product has been modified by treatments to produce substances which are far removed from the rubber as it is taken from the trees.

Price will be a factor as decisive as quality. During the war the price of rubber has not really mattered—we had to have rubber whatever the cost. But, with the return to normal conditions, a difference of price for equivalent products of as little as a

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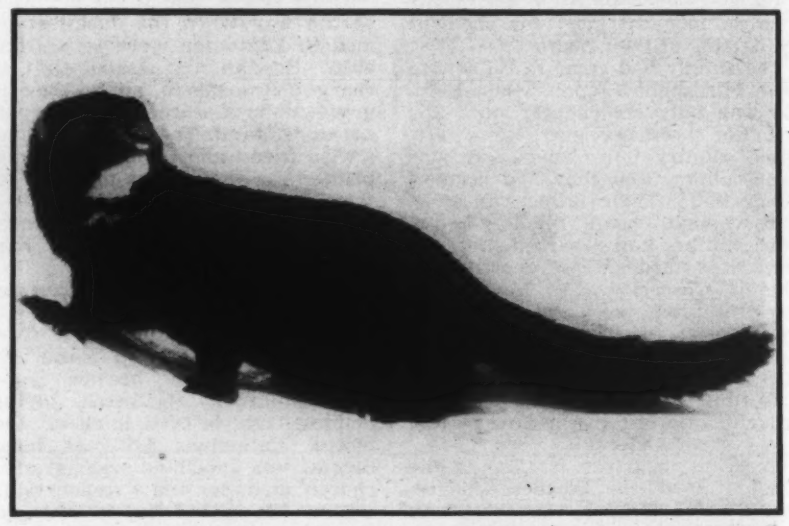
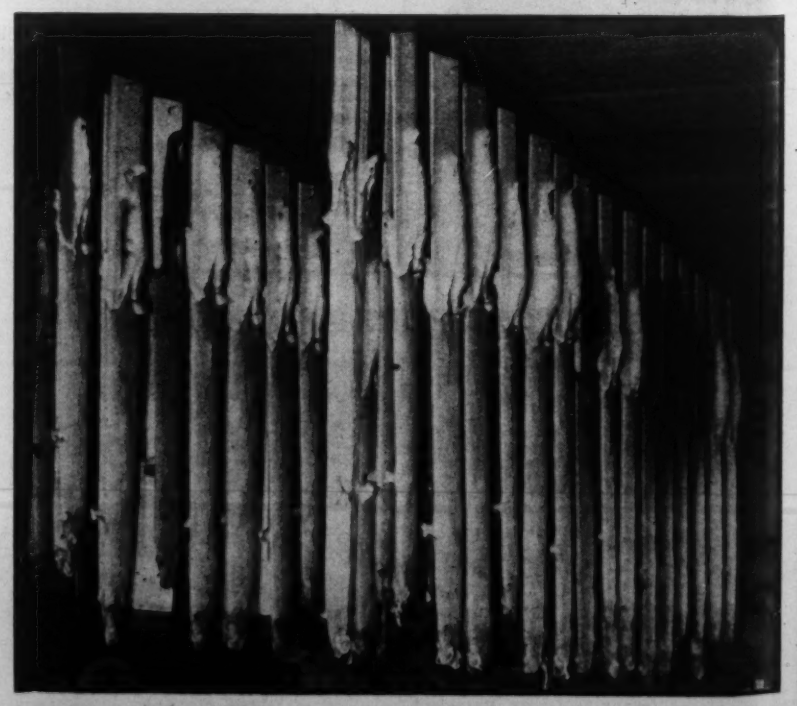
Fur Farming Is Growing Industry in Canada



A mink coat represents the goal of the average woman's ambition, but she'd probably settle for a mink neckpiece. Mink has always been one of the higher-priced furs, and the present absence of ceiling on such luxury items accounts for current prices ranging from $20 to $37 per pelt, paid recently at Western Canada's Fur Auction in Vancouver. This little fellow is one of the rich, dark brown variety, bred at one of Canada's numerous fur ranches. Platinum Pearl Mink, a lighter variety, is another type raised at this British Columbia farm, where the care of 775 mink keeps four workers busily employed in addition to the owner. Ranch mink are fed a carefully balanced diet of horse and rabbit meat, with fish and other vitamins in order to bring the pelts to best condition. The mink compartments are so arranged that these small beasts may exercise in the open air as nature intended, while their sleeping or nesting quarters are bedded with cut hay or other dry material.

Operators acquire considerable skill in cleaning skins, as care must be taken to prevent the knife from cutting through a valuable pelt. The wooden rollers (above), which revolve by a twist of the hand, hold the pelt while the worker removes all fat layers from the skin. Then the pelts are hung up to dry as shown below. Here the difference in color between the Platinum Pearl and darker Nature's Mink is very apparent.



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

How World Bank and Fund Work

By P. M. RICHARDS

WITH the recent signing by thirty nations of the international agreements reached nineteen months ago at Bretton Woods, N.H., the structure of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development at last began to take concrete form. These bodies, so full of promise for world trade and financial advancement, are now in process of being made into actual operating institutions. Boards of governors are being set up, with membership from each member nation. The first meeting of the Bank Board and the Monetary Fund Board are to be held in the early future, as soon as possible after all the member nations have named their board representatives. The institutions themselves are to be located in the United States, as the chief supplier of capital.

The organization of operating staffs and the preliminary work involved in the start of an $8,800,000,000 Monetary Fund and a $9,100,000,000 World Bank are big tasks. Even so, the expectation of officials is that the Bank can begin actual functioning by next June and that the Monetary Fund should be in formal operation not long thereafter. All of this means that, during 1946, most of the major nations of the world will start an experiment in planned cooperation in lending and in stabilization of currencies. The immediate question, says a survey by *United States News*, is what will happen in practical terms once operation does start. This questioning, first, concerns the International Monetary Fund.

The International Fund

One of the first tasks of the governors of the Monetary Fund will be to determine a basis for valuing currencies of the world in relation to the U.S. dollar and gold. The U.S. dollar is to be held at $35 to the ounce of gold. The biggest problem will concern the fixing of values for the currencies of Fund members like China and Poland and Greece and Czechoslovakia, among others. When this has been done, each member country will be told to inform the Fund within thirty days what the par value of its currency was, based upon exchange rates that existed thirty days before the Bretton Woods Agreement became effective. The Fund then will set par values for exchanges.

Individual nations have three months to object and to try and get adjustments. Ninety days after agreement on the value of its exchange, a country can buy currencies of other countries from the Fund at this rate. Countries which were occupied during the war can get the Fund to postpone the setting of par values of their exchange. These countries, however, can make arrangements for limited currency transactions with the Fund before their definite currency values have been fixed. Once the Fund is operating, a country can devalue its currency by 10 per cent without getting approval from the Fund. But it must get approval for added devaluation.

With the Fund in operation, an individual member country can go to it to buy currencies needed for foreign trade. The Fund sells the currencies of countries where purchases are to be made, in exchange for the purchasers own money. Then the buying nation is able to pay in the currency of the selling countries for the goods bought. Complications can arise, however, from these transactions. Thus, if a country has a good exporting year and sells more than it buys, the amount of its currency in the Fund is likely to diminish. If the Fund allots this remaining currency among member nations, the exports of the country usually would fall off.

The World Bank

The World Bank operates differently. It is organized to work on a longer-range basis, guaranteeing loans and making direct loans for rebuilding or developing a country's resources. At first, much of its activities will centre around repairing war damages in Europe. Later it will concentrate on developing the world's natural resources and industries. Loans may be obtained by either member countries or individual firms.

Suppose a company in Belgium wants to borrow money to rebuild its war-destroyed factories, but cannot get a loan from a private bank. The company then can ask the World Bank to guarantee the loan. To do this, the company goes to the Belgian Government, rather than directly to the World Bank, and that government sends the application to the Bank. If the World Bank agrees to back the loan, a private bank can make the loan, which would have the guarantee of both the World Bank and the government of the borrowing company. If a private bank were unwilling to make the loan, the World Bank could make a direct loan. If a country borrows money for development, this same procedure would be followed. On guaranteed private loans, the borrower and the lender work out interest rates, but the Bank collects a guaranteeing fee of 1 or 1½ per cent.

If a private firm defaults on a guaranteed loan, that country's government first is called upon to make good its guarantee. If the government also defaults, the World Bank will pay the loss. It can pay from its own resources, or it can call on all members to pay a share from their original pledges to the Bank. Some nations still will try to get individual loans from other countries before going to the World Bank. For one thing, they often will be able to get better repayment and interest terms, such as those in the recent U.S. Loan to Britain. The terms of the Bank will be more like bankers' terms. Also, the Bank does not plan to make any loans as large as the credit which the British Government is getting.

(*Continued from Page 26*)

two cents a pound may make all the difference.

Wartime conditions meant that synthetic rubbers costs varied. It has been stated that last year GR-S, a widely used synthetic, cost about 24 cents a pound to produce. With a return to normal conditions American manufacturers believe they can produce at about 10 cents per lb. which is certainly less than natural rubber can be profitably produced for.

But it seems probable that the American estimated prices do not allow for profit, depreciation etc., and obviously no one is going to invest in an industry which promises no rewards. A fair summary might be that natural and synthetic rubber can be produced at about equal cost and that uncontrolled "cut throat" competition would result in a level of prices that was no encouragement to either industry to continue.

Conflict of Incentives

We come to the third factor of convenience, which in this case is largely a matter of politics. The British Empire has very powerful incentives for maintaining the natural rubber industry. The United States, the greatest rubber consuming country in the world, has equally powerful incentives for expanding the synthetic industry.

The British Empire is concerned not only in the many millions invested in rubber plantations, but also in the livelihood of millions of its native members and the economy of whole territories whose development has been based entirely on rubber.

The position is summed up in the statement that 1,500 technicians in a synthetic plant can produce the same amount of rubber as 100,000 workers on plantations. In other words, if output remains the same, every large synthetic factory means that 98,500 men have to find jobs in some other industry. To the United States this does not matter—the 1500 employed are Americans and the 98,500 unemployed are British. But to Britain it is a matter of importance, since she does not possess cheap raw materials required in large quantities for synthetic rubber, except coal, for which she has other uses.

The United States, on the other hand, believes self-sufficiency in rubber is necessary for strategic reasons. It has had experience of desperate rubber shortage due to war outside its own territories and does not want to repeat the process. Moreover, even before the war, the U.S. felt that its dependence upon limited territories for essential rubber meant that a high price had to be paid.

These are the conflicting interests. The happy solution would come through the rapid expansion of world demand for rubber. The needs of huge areas, particularly in Asia, for tires and other rubber products would easily absorb both natural and synthetic production. But the people lack the money to buy and the immediate prospect, therefore, is more likely to be of fierce competition and curtailment of production of both natural and synthetic rubbers.

These factors apply in different degrees to the many natural v. synthetic struggles we may see, including quinine, textile threads, oil and even proteins. There are few things today that the chemists cannot produce synthetically in the laboratory, and we may expect many clashes of this mind in the next few years.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Ontario's Mining Claim Stakings Close to Record High in 1945

By JOHN M. GRANT

A NEAR record was established in 1945 in the number of mining claims recorded in Ontario when 15,225 such claims were filed, according to Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Minister of Mines. The all-time high was established in 1936 when 17,280 claims were recorded. In 1944 recordings numbered 12,527. Claim stakings last year were largely concentrated in four areas, namely: Red Lake, Larder Lake, Sudbury and Porcupine. The tempo of prospecting activity in Ontario as well as other mining provinces stepped up smartly in the past two years from the downtrend which followed Canada's entry into the war in 1939. The outlook for claim stakings this year is very promising and the Mines Minister points out there are indications that prospecting activity and mining developments would be carried out at the same rate in 1946 as was observed in 1945.

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In the busy Rouyn-Noranda area of Quebec a decline was evident in 1945 from the heavy stakings in the previous year, it is shown by figures just released by the Quebec Department of Mines. In the 12 months just ended 4,700 claims were staked and registered as compared with 6,100 in 1944. The transfer of claims jumped 200 over the 1944 figure of 750 to 950, and more prospectors were in the field last year judging from the number of mining certificates issued.

•

Aunor Gold Mines, Porcupine producer, controlled by Noranda Mines, attained an all-time high price for the shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange last week following the opening up of an exceptional showing of high grade ore at depth. In a drift to the west on the 1,625-foot level an ore length of 450 feet returned an average uncut grade of over three ounces per ton over drift width, an unusual concentration for what is normally a high grade mine. Drifting to the west is continuing with the oreshoot open in that direction. From the point of grade the development on the 1,625-foot horizon is the best in the mine to date. The new year finds Aunor practically back on pre-war basis with milling around 470 tons a day. Earnings for 1945 are expected to reach a new high of about 30 cents per share as compared with dividend requirements of 20 cents.

•

New orebody has been discovered in the "K" zone structure at Sullivan Consolidated Mines, in the Siscoe-Lamaque area of Quebec, which from first indications in diamond drilling holds promise of being richer and wider than most of the mine's ore. Six diamond drill holes have cut the new ore and several intriguing high grade intersections were encountered over an extreme explored length of 550 feet on the 950 and 1,150-foot levels. The new ore apparently extends between the 9th and 12th levels at least and may extend to others as no drilling has been done either below the 12th or above the 9th horizon, and its lateral dimensions are also unknown. The possibilities of this new development will be better realized when it is remembered that Siscoe mined phenomenally rich ore in this same structure about a decade ago. A program of depth drilling to test conditions below the bottom 1,750-foot floor is also proceeding and the deepest (and best) intersection returned a core length of 28.1 feet averaging better than $94 at the 2,050-foot horizon.

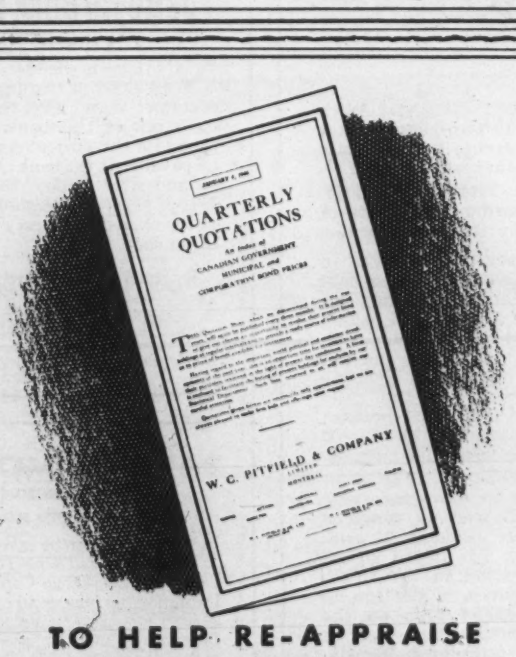
•

New listings on the Toronto Stock Exchange last week were North Inca Gold Mines, Sannorm Mines and Taku River Gold Mines. North Inca has two groups of claims in the Yellowknife area, N.W.T., and already a diamond drilling program has commenced. Sannorm Mines is developing a property adjoining to the east of the San-Antonio controlled Forty-Four Mines, in the Rice Lake area of Manitoba. The most recent diamond drill hole cut the vein at a vertical depth of 225 feet and gave an intersection grading $13.86 across 2½ feet, or $7.70 over five feet of vein matter. Taku River Mines is preparing for reopening of the mine next spring, which is located in the northwest corner of British Columbia near the Alaska boundary. First work will be to deepen the winze two more levels and prepare to resume production. Additional equipment has been ordered to permit an eventual rate of 450 to 500 tons daily.

•

The possibility of MacDonald Mines, Rouyn area, Quebec, going into production early in 1947 on the basis of 30,000 tons daily, starting

(*Continued on Page 31*)



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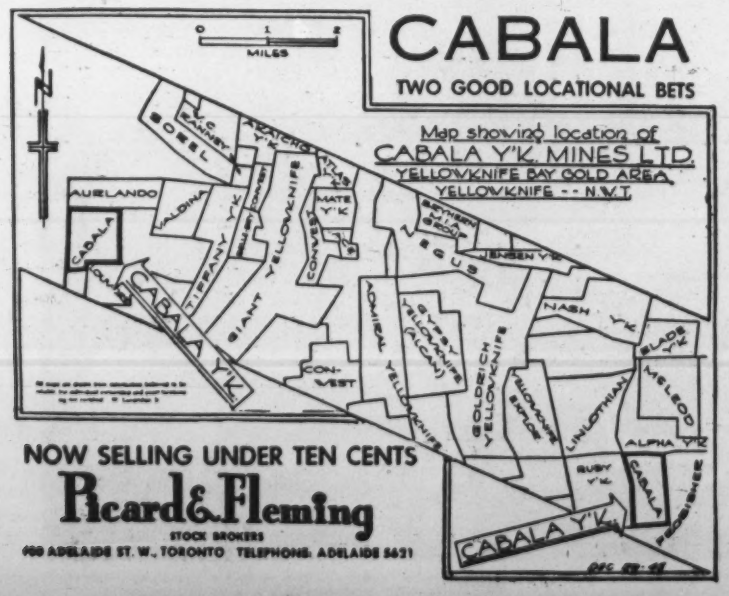

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

L. G. B., Ladysmith, B.C.—Mining plant equipment capable of handling production operations has been ordered by DONALDA MINES and diamond drilling was recently speeded up with a view to ascertaining the best location for the shaft. Delivery of equipment is expected during the winter but the shaft work will get underway with a temporary plant. From the results of 32 drill holes cutting the flat-lying orebody it is estimated a possible 500,000 tons is indicated averaging 0.20 ounce ($7.70) uncut grade or 0.156 ounce cut grade for an average core width of 4.7 feet. The estimate covers an area approximately 1,000 feet by 1,000 feet. Drilling since has extended the flat-lying vein to the west, and approximately 1,000 feet still remains to be tested to the west boundary, adjoining Quemont. So far drilling carried out has been confined to the southern third of the property and some exploratory drilling will be done on the north part when a machine is available. A geophysical survey outlined several anomalies worthy of investigation.

R.C.G., Buffalo, N.Y.—Up to the close of the market on Jan. 19, non-residents of Canada could buy Canadian bonds and/or debentures, and register their purchase with the Foreign Exchange Control Board; at a later date, if they wished, they might sell such securities and withdraw the proceeds. The ruling of Jan. 19 provides that non-residents may no longer purchase Canadian securities as above, register with the F.E.C.B. and later withdraw the proceeds of subsequent sale from Canada. Non-residents may, however, still purchase Canadian bonds or debentures; but they may sell only if buying other securities here. Holders of Canadian bonds or debentures residing in the United States may naturally continue to sell his holdings in U.S. markets. Registration on F.E.C.B. form 106 will still allow non-residents to sell outright stocks and shares purchased on Canadian exchanges; that is, no change has been made in the ruling whereby non-residents have been permitted to buy, sell, register with the F.E.C.B., later withdrawing the proceeds in cash.

F. J. L., St. Thomas, Ont.—The diamond drilling campaign being carried out by JACKNIFE GOLD MINES has so far failed to outline an orebody although indications are reported interesting, in fact, assays from the last two holes put down at the SO group are said to have been quite promising. Surface work and diamond drilling at Lingman Lake Gold Mines have given favorable results. Two promising ore zones are indicated by the drilling and a shaft is to be sunk to 350 feet. A tonnage estimate or average grade has not yet been established. The company's financial position is good. Diversified Mining Interests, with widespread property interests, is carrying out diamond drilling in the Indin Lake area, north of Yellowknife and some promising results are reported from this work.

W. J. L., Manotick, Ont.—Ore reserves at BROULAN PORCUPINE MINES at the end of 1944 were 345,000 tons, grading 0.18 ounce per ton. Subsequent development and exploration is not believed to have materially changed this estimate, hence, it is possible productive operations may have to be discontinued within the next three years or so. Net current assets at the end of 1945 were approximately $400,000. The company however, is carrying out an extensive program of exploration and development on outside properties in an endeavor to develop a new mine and encouragement is being met with in some of these. Gold & Dross does not

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Rally or Decline?

BY HARUSPEX

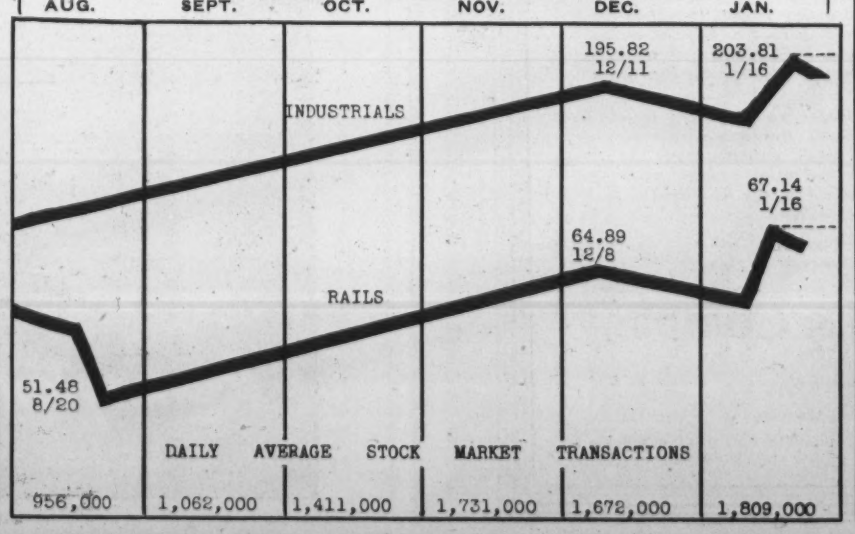
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: With reconversion now more than half completed, the one to two-year market trend is regarded as forward, with vulnerability to sizable intermediate decline still present over the remainder of the reconversion period.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND OF THE market is to be classed as upward from the July/August low points of 160.91 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 51.48 on the rail average.

Last intermediate correction suffered by the stock market was in mid-1945, when the Dow-Jones industrial and railroad averages sold at 160.91 and 51.84, respectively. Subsequently, the market has advanced with occasional minor corrections to peaks of January 16, 1946, when the industrial and rail averages sold at 203.81 and 67.14. Following those peaks, and coincident with the steel strike, the market reacted some 7 points in terms of the Dow-Jones industrial average and has subsequently witnessed a rallying movement. If the rally carries both averages to new peaks decisively (more than 1.01 points) above the January 16 closings, the intermediate uptrend will have been confirmed, with advance to the 215/220 area on the industrial average not an unlikely prospect.

To the contrary, failure of one or both averages to move into new high ground (above the January 16 closes) if followed by renewed decline carrying both averages decisively under their January 21 support levels with volume advancing; would reflect the downward zigzag formation in the minor movement by which a reversal in the intermediate trend is signalled. Under such circumstances, a decline to the 187/176 area on the industrial average, the 61/57 area on the rail average, would represent the usual ⅜ to ⅝ cancellation points of the preceding intermediate move. Such an area would probably develope a buying point for cash reserves.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 234

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (twenty cents per share) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Friday, the first day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1946.

By order of the Board.
J. MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., January 15, 1946.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 331

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st January, 1946.

By Order of the Board.
B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 8th January, 1946.

YORK KNITTING MILLS
LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3½% has been declared on the First and Second Preference Stock of the Company for the six months ended December 31st, 1945, payable February 15th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 5th, 1946.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 20c per share has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company for the six months ended December 31st, 1945, payable February 15th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 5th, 1946.

By Order of the Board,
J. S. LEWIS,
Secretary.

Toronto,
January 25th, 1946.

give "tips" nor recommend stocks, but of those you mention Sigma Mines (Quebec) Limited and Hasaga Gold Mines appear to offer the most appeal. The new and important ore developments reported by Hasaga last year should result in a substantial increase in ore reserves and add to the speculative possibilities of the shares.

B.F.H., Belleville, Ont. — Yes, BEATTY BROS. LTD. is doing well. The company has a wide expansion in operating profits and a moderate improvement in net earnings after all charges in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1945. Operating profit for the year amounted to $894,222 and compared with $486,634 for the year before and, with other income somewhat lower, gross income was about $325,000 greater at $1,005,610. Tax provision was up at $492,000 from $220,170, and after depreciation, net earnings were shown up at $457,394 from $400,699.

J. C., Middle Musquodoboit, N.S. I understand new interests have purchased control of ADNARON COPPER CORPORATION, and plan a thorough program of exploration. A geophysical survey is now being carried out preparatory to diamond drilling. Previous drilling in 1942 and '43 is reported to have given encouraging indications. The most interesting intersection was one of $10.35 gold over 15 feet at a depth of 785 feet. The fact that BUFFALO CANADIAN GOLD MINES has just announced plans to drill its original property northwest of Noranda Mines and Powell Rouyn should add some speculative interest to the shares. A wide sulphide body here is to be investigated. The company controls operations and is financing Tiblemont Goldfields, is also exploring a Villebon township property and holds 300,000 shares of Buffadison where diamond drilling is reported to have indicated conditions near the boundary with Bevcourt believed worthy of underground work.

R. C., Toronto, Ont.—On the west block of claims owned by HOSCO GOLD MINES an indicated zone 1,500 feet in length is reported averaging $7.12 per ton ($38.50 gold) across a width of 17.7 feet. This calculation was based on diamond drilling to a depth of 400 feet. Deeper drilling is said to have indicated narrower widths but possibly higher values. Officials feel that to test the zone properly a shaft is necessary and will be sunk to 500 feet. A mining and milling plant has been purchased. It was recently announced that SURF INLET CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES proposed to resume milling as soon as reserves of 50,000 tons had been established. However, a delay in preparations has been reported due to weather conditions.

P.J.L., Hamilton, Ont.—BELDING-CORTICELLI LTD. showed moderate gains in operating profits and net earnings for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1945. Net after all charges, but exclusive of the refundable portion of the excess profits tax, was equal to $9.44 per common share for the year, up from $8.75 a share a year earlier.

D. G. C., Ottawa, Ont. — Both BROULAN GOLD and NORMETAL MINING CORP. are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The former is a gold producer, while the latter is base metal. I would be inclined to retain both stocks. I have no record of any activity on the part of Nipigon Gold Syndicate for over seven years. A property was held east of Lake Nipigon, Northern Ontario. The last address I have for the syndicate is 301 First Avenue, Ottawa; Lt.-Col. B. J. Moloney, trustee.

W. A. H., Montreal, Que.—New interests acquired the property of PAYORE CONSOLIDATED MINES in 1944 and formed FORMAQUE GOLD MINES. A block of 562,569 shares of Formaque is held in escrow for Payore shareholders and the eventual exchange basis will be one new share for five old. Extensive diamond drilling has been done by the new company on the Bourlamaque township property and this gave excellent values in a series of holes. First drilling was in the vicinity of the old Payore workings, then work was done in a new area 1,500 feet west of the old shaft where values from $1.75 to $67.90, with one as high as $500.50, were secured. It has been shown that gold-bearing veins occur at intervals through a belt about 500 feet wide and 2,700 feet long with extensions possible. Resumption of underground work is proposed as soon as the necessary men are available.

H.S.H., Vancouver, B.C. — INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO. has announced that it will call for redemption on March 1 next a total of $9,350,500 principal amount of its outstanding refunding mortgage 6 per cent bonds representing the bulk of the bonds now outstanding. The bonds are being paid out of the company's own resources without additional borrowing and the amount redeemed will be applied toward current and future sinking fund obligations, thus eliminating the need for any further payments into the sinking fund for several years to come. The mortgage is not being discharged at the present time as $200,000 bonds will remain outstanding.

A.H.M., Ottawa, Ont.—In connection with your STADACONA ROUYN MINES certificate, I would suggest you communicate with the secretary - treasurer of Stadacona Mines (1944) Limited, Suite 2810, 25 King St. West, Toronto. The latter company took over from the liquidator the property and assets of Stadacona Rouyn Mines issuing one share for each of old company as shown on list of shareholders certified by liquidator. I understand, however, provision was made for issue of the new company's shares to persons claiming to be shareholders, whose names did not appear on liquidator's list but who could establish their position.

S.N.D., Three Rivers, Que. — Yes, the required number of first preferred shareholders of CANADA PAVING & SUPPLY CORP. LTD., have accepted the offer for the purchase of the company's assets by the STERLING CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., the purchase of the company's assets by the Sterling Construction Co. Ltd., and settlement will be made in near future by the trustee, Guaranty Trust Company of Canada. The cash price to be paid for the assets is $158,768, or the equivalent of $8 a share of first preferred stock, and the offer was conditional on at least three-quarters in number of all first preferred shares being surrendered to the trustee as agent for the parties, on or before Dec. 31. In addition to the cash price, the purchaser agreed to pay balance of the trustee's fees and disbursements, spread over a period of years.

R.H.C., Newmarket, Ont. — There has been quiet but steady improvement in the ore position of PAYMASTER CONSOLIDATED and the outlook for higher production and profits appears quite favorable. None of the blocks of new levels between 2,075 and 4,075 feet has been fully developed as yet, in fact, some have had no development.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

HIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 114

A quarterly dividend of 25¢ a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Cumulative Dividend Redeemable Preference Stock of this Company, payable Friday, March 15, 1946 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, February 8.

DIVIDEND NO. 115

A dividend of $1.00 a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Common Stock of this Company payable Friday, March 15, 1946 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, February 8.

By Order of the Board,
A. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Walkerville, Canada
January 15, 1946

LT.-COL. W. W. G. DARLING, D.S.O., E.D.,
who has now returned to Osler & Hammond after six years' distinguished service overseas in the Canadian Army.

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Net profit for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1945, amounted to $289,743; 1944, $209,199 and 1943, $289,011. The 1944-45 net included $123,000 refundable portion of the excess profits tax and was equal to $1.16 per share, compared with $20,735 tax refund and 84c a share for 1943-44. Earned surplus of $898,534 at March 31, 1945, included $158,000 accumulated refundable portion of the E.P. tax.

At the end of the last fiscal year the net working capital amounted to $1,346,508, compared with $1,282,156 the preceding year. Current assets of $2,594,949 included cash $393,223 and Dominion bonds $1,000,000, against total current liabilities of $1,248,441. Fixed assets with a gross book value at cost of $4,657,673 had been depreciated down to a net book value of $587,763.

The John Inglis Co. Limited has no funded debt with the authorized and issued capital consisting of $250,000 common shares of $6 par value. An initial dividend of $25c per share was paid on the present stock in November 1944 and was followed by a similar distribution in August 1945.

The present company was incorporated in 1937 with an Ontario Charter, succeeding a company of similar name originally established 75 years ago. Plants of the parent company are located at Toronto and those of the subsidiary — English Electric Co. of Canada, Limited—at St. Catharines.

Price range and price earnings ratio from date of listing follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio	
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low
1945	10	8	$1.16	8.6	6.9
1944	9	6½	0.84	10.7	7.7
1943	8¾	6¾	1.16	7.5	5.8
Average 1943-45				8.8	6.7
Current price ratio				9.5	

Note—Net per share 1945 includes 49c a share refundable tax, 1944 9c a share and 1943 6c a share.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended March 31	1945	1944	1943
Net Profit	$ 289,743	$ 209,199	$ 289,011
Earned Surplus	898,534	671,291	447,827
Current Assets	2,594,949	2,995,638	2,747,177
Current Liabilities	1,248,441	1,713,482	1,975,980
Net Working Capital	1,346,508	1,282,156	771,197

Note—Net profit for 1945 includes $123,000 refundable portion of the excess profits tax; 1944 $20,735 and 1943 $14,265.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

How Material Misrepresentation Affects Collection of Claims

By GEORGE GILBERT

Few people realize that failure to answer correctly the questions in the application for a policy of insurance may prove very costly to the insured or his beneficiary when the time comes to make a claim under the contract.

Because of some material misrepresentation or concealment of material facts in the application for the insurance, the claimant may find himself out of luck and unable to collect anything. To avoid this predicament, the insured himself should make sure that the answers are right and not depend upon any other person to do it for him.

MOST insurance companies are anxious to pay all legitimate claims promptly and without deduction, and will usually stretch a point in order to avoid litigation over a claim. No company wants to acquire a reputation for contesting claims in the courts, as it has a very adverse effect upon its operations by driving business away.

One of the grounds upon which insurance claims are contested in the courts is that of fraudulent misrepresentation at the inception of the contract. In a recent Quebec case, action was taken by the testamentary heirs of the insured, a woman, to recover the amount of a policy. The insurance company contended that the insured had fraudulently concealed a malignant condition when she made her application for the policy, and that she met her death through suicide.

On the evidence, it was held by the Superior Court, Montreal, that, while it appeared that the insured had died through drinking a solution of formalin, there was not sufficient proof to show that she did so intentionally. On the other point, however, the Court said, it appeared that the insured had been treated surgically for seven years before she made her application for insurance, and that she knew of her condition and failed to declare it when making her application.

Contract Null and Void

It was pointed out by the Court that the object of insurance is to afford protection to persons in normal health, and that insurance companies are not bound to contract with persons who are ill and fraudulently conceal their condition. It was held that the insured's failure to declare her numerous visits to the hospital and treatments which included operations, was a concealment of material facts affecting the risk and made the policy contract a nullity. It was her duty, the Court said, to make these declarations, and her heirs could not raise her lack of education as an excuse, as she could have had the clauses of the policy explained to her and did not do so, but paid premiums without protest for two years. It was clear, the Court added, that the insurance company would not have assumed the risk had it been told the facts, and though, if the application is prepared by the agent of the insurance company it is considered the act of the insurance company, the agent's powers do not permit him to enter declarations which are of a nature to deceive the insurance company. (1944) I.L.R. 72.

In another case across the line, action was taken in the State of Arkansas by the beneficiary to recover on a policy which was in full force and effect when the insured died. The insurance company contested payment on the ground that the insured in his application had warranted that he was not then and never had been afflicted with heart disease or kidney trouble, when, in fact, he was suffering from both diseases.

It was further contended by the insurance company that the policy provided that, should the insured die from either of these diseases within two years of the issuance of the policy, the liability of the insurance company would be no greater than the amount of the premiums paid; and that the insured did die from such diseases and within two years of the issuance of the policy.

Beneficiary Wins

At the trial judgment was rendered in favor of the beneficiary. Only one expert witness testified that the insured was suffering from heart and kidney trouble. There was considerable testimony submitted to rebut this, such as evidence that the deceased had little swelling of the limbs, and that the expert witness did not make a thorough examination for the diseases in question.

On appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, it was held that the trial judge had properly instructed the jury to the effect that, since it was admitted the death of the insured occurred while the policy was in full force and effect, the burden of proof was upon the insurance company to show that such death resulted from one or more of the diseases as fell within the exception from liability prescribed in the policy, and that the burden of proof had not been sustained. Judgment in favor of the beneficiary was affirmed.

In another case action was taken to recover on a fire insurance policy covering household goods and furniture damaged by fire. The insurance company contested payment on the ground that there was misrepresentation and fraud in the application for the insurance. The Ontario Supreme Court judge before whom the case was tried decided that the applicant and her husband, acting for her, misrepresented to the insurance company that they had had no previous loss by fire and no other insurance on the property and that it was not subject to any lien.

It was held that these statements were untrue, as the insured had suffered a previous fire loss which had been the subject of an arbitration. This was held to be not only a misrepresentation, the judge said, but a studied, deliberate, fraudulent misrepresentation and concealment. He added that the statement that the furniture was free of emcumbrance was also false, and that this false statement resulted in the insurance company not making the further investigation which would have disclosed the facts regarding the previous fire. Judgment was rendered accordingly in favor of the insurance company. (1943) I.L.R. 106.

In a fire insurance case in the Alberta Supreme Court, it was held that every fact is "material" within the meaning of the Alberta statutory condition 1 which would, if known, reasonably affect the minds of prudent, experienced insurers in deciding whether they would accept a risk. In the application for the policy in question, on a dwelling house, the applicant was required to state: "Amount of mortgage, if any"; "Number and date of previous fires"; "What companies carried the insurance".

Incorrect Information

In answer thereto the applicant stated that the amount of the mortgage on the land was $2,500; that there has been a previous fire in 1928; and that he had carried no insurance. The facts were that in addition to the fire in 1928, his barn had been burned down in 1932; that insurance had been collected in both instances; and that the amount owing on the mortgage at the time of the application was not $2,500 but $3,800. The general manager of the insurance company testified that if the correct information had been given by the applicant the company would not have accepted the risk. The court held, that although the evidence did not establish that said non-disclosure or imperfect representations were actually fraudulent, nevertheless they were such as to justify the insurance company in refusing to pay the loss suffered by the insured by the burning down of his house. Judgment was rendered in favor of the insurance company. (1943) 3 W.W.R. 509.

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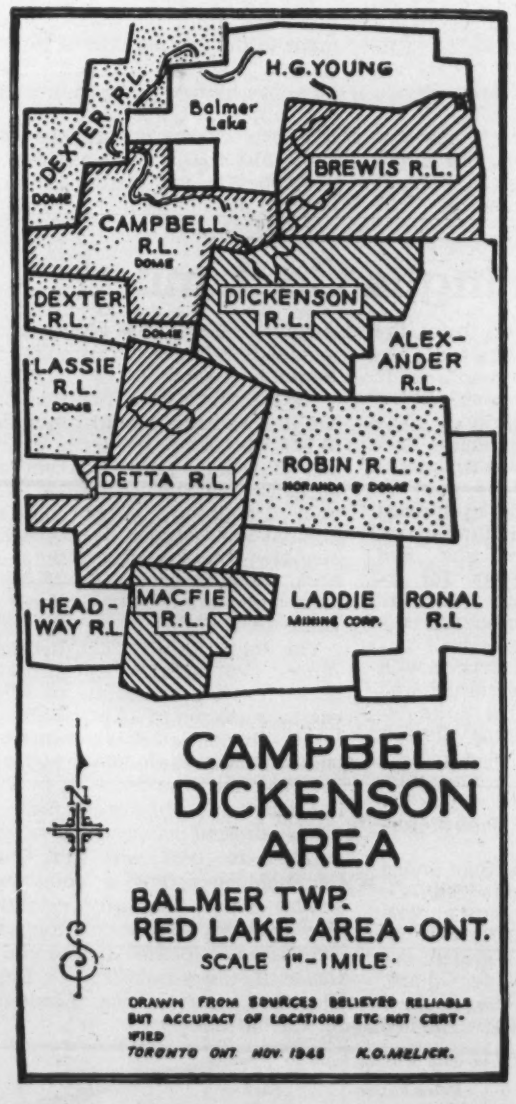

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DETTA RED LAKE MINES LIMITED

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Cash placed in Treasury $315,004.25

TOTAL $735,014.25

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Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance,

Would you oblige me with whatever information you consistently can release in respect of Associated Reciprocal Exchanges (Reciprocal Managers, Limited), advising particularly whether you consider it a safe company with which to transact fire insurance business.

—M.H.B., Toronto, Ont.

Associated Reciprocal Exchanges consist of a group of reciprocals or inter-insurance bureaus under the same management. They are registered at Ottawa and have deposits with the Government for the protection of Canadian subscribers. The assets in Canada and the liabilities in Canada of the individual exchanges in the group at December 31, 1944, the latest date for which Government figures are available, were: Individual Underwriters—Assets, $347,264; liabilities, $83,577. New York Reciprocal Underwriters—Assets, $247,810; liabilities, $55,910. Affiliated Underwriters—Assets, $309,703; liabilities, $208,407. Fireproof Sprinklered Underwriters—Assets, $35,765; liabilities, $5,633. Metropolitan Inter-Insurers — Assets, $234,569; liabilities, $55,943. There is a fundamental difference between the protection afforded by a reciprocal and an ordinary stock insurance company. When you buy your protection from a stock company, you transfer the risk to the company which for a consideration called a premium carries the risk. When you have paid the premium you have no further liability, actual or contingent; whereas when you become a subscriber of a reciprocal you go into the business of exchanging contracts of indemnity with the other subscribers, and while the cost of your protection may work out at a lower figure in that way, you have no guarantee that such will be the case on account of the assessment liability of subscribers. I do not advise this type of protection for those who occupy a position of trust in relation to property to be insured.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 27*)

with one unit of 1,000 tons and stepping up from that with the addition of two more units as soon as possible, has been suggested by Frederick W. Foote, consulting metallurgist and mining engineer of New York City. The large sulphide zone has already been proven to have a length of 1,400 feet and average width of over 400 feet. Mr. Foote estimates that drilling to 700-foot depth indicated 38,700,000 gross tons or in excess of 42,000,000 net tons. This is divided into three grades, No. 1 consisting of 6,600,000 tons of an average grade of $20.79; No. 2 of 7,400,000 tons grading $14.31 and No. 3 of 24,700,000 grading between $7.84 and $10.55 per ton. It is expected the sulphur and iron content of the sulphide body can be treated profitably after the other metals have been recovered. Iron and sulphur are expected to be the main products from the body, although drilling has indicated scattered sections showing interesting values in gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper.

•

One of the first mines to complete its shaft since restrictions were lifted by Ottawa on underground development of new mines is Anglo Rouyn Mines, in Rouyn township, Quebec, adjoining Powell Rouyn Gold Mines. The shaft is bottomed at 600 feet and crosscuts are to be started immediately on the 400 and 525-foot levels. It is expected about four months will be required to complete both crosscuts to the ore areas. Power and equipment have been contracted for and it is reported the crosscut to the west will be carried back toward the old mine workings on the No. 1 quartz vein. The north crosscut will be driven to traverse the north segment of the ore structure.

•

A complete mining plant to sink a three-compartment shaft to an initial depth of 500 or 600 feet has been ordered by Dickenson Red Lake Mines, in Balmer township, and arrangements made to secure hydro-electric power next summer. Equipment will be taken over the water route this spring and location of the shaft will be decided upon within a few weeks. Recent drilling has definitely improved the ore possibilities and it is believed the easterly extension of the Campbell south zone has been picked up. In a recent report G. L. Holbrooke, consulting engineer, stated that in the 1,500 feet of the No. 1 zone that has been investigated there are two 400-foot long sections wherein medium grade ore lenses from eight to 35 feet are indicated. The company has current assets of over $500,000 against current liabilities of $15,720.

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With gold mining again on the upturn, Hon. L. M. Frost, Ontario Minister of Mines, states that information available to the Department of Mines indicates a resumption of record production which the war interrupted. At no time in the history of Ontario's gold mining has more capital been available for development work, Mr. Frost states, pointing to the numerous new incorporations, nearly all for gold mining, and he singled out the fact that tens of millions of dollars in the treasuries of new and older companies would be used to search for new orebodies in Northern Ontario. Mr. Frost is confident the next few years will bring many new producers to the fore. Although Ontario's mine production value was down in 1945 as against 1944, he strongly believes the present year should witness an upsurge in output of most of the products of the industry. Gross value of the mineral output of 1945 was estimated at $200,000,000 against $212,755,354 in 1944.

•

God's Lake Gold Mines, former Manitoba gold producer, active in exploration and mine financing, has staked several claims in the Granville Lake area, near the Sherritt Gordon nickel-copper discovery. The company has six prospectors in the area and they are now working north of Granville Lake. Sherritt Gordon, God's Lake and Nipissing Mines have been interested in this district for some time. God's Lake has made no immediate plans for development of the new ground.

•

An outstanding mining man—geologist and explorer—one who has attained many honors, is retiring from the active scene. Dr. Charles Camsell, C.M.G., L.L.D., B.A., F.R.S.C., F.G.S.A., etc., and for many years Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources and Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, is taking a well-earned holiday as his 70th birthday approaches. Dr. Camsell ranks as the dean of mining men through his accession to Ottawa from his early days spent in exploring and geologizing previously unknown areas, mapping rivers and land routes in the hinterland and the honors accorded him in later years. It will be extremely difficult to fill the place this renowned figure vacates.

•

Inactive for the past three years due to war conditions Naybob (1945) Gold Mines proposes immediate resumption of operations, according to M.Mac Schwebel, of New York, president Douglas G. H. Wright, has been elected to the board and appointed managing-director and Wm. Ringsleben, formerly of Hollinger Consolidated, retained as geologist. A surface diamond drilling campaign is to be carried out at once and the mine equipment will be overhauled in readiness for the dewatering of the shaft early in the spring. The property consists of 16 claims in Ogden and Deloro townships. Porcupine

(*Continued on Page 32*)

A thing of beauty now he hails . . .
And skips extraneous details.

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POWER MOWERS
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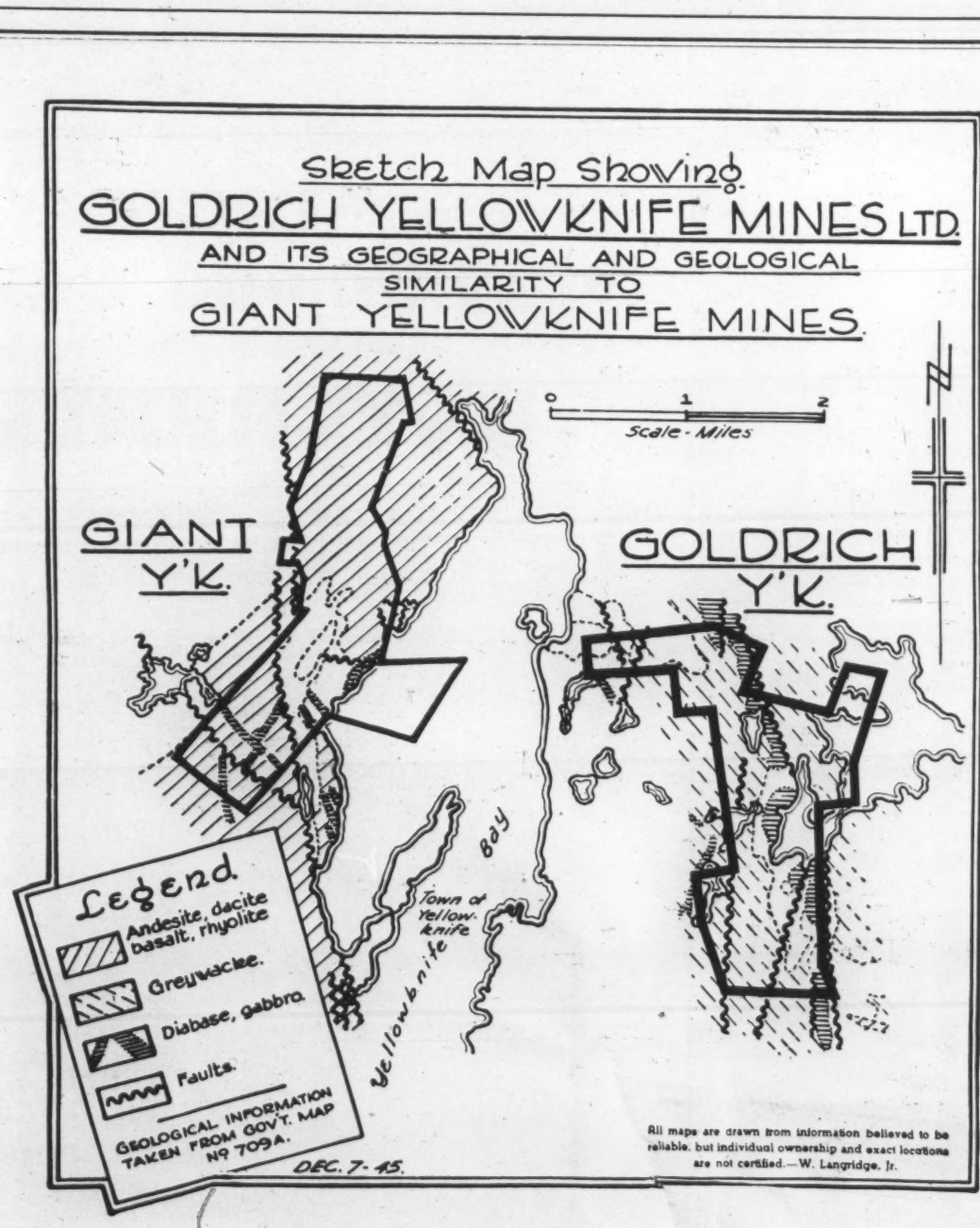

Goldrich is in Good Company

Goldrich is near the centre of activity in Yellowknife, less than a mile from Giant and with other well-known properties in the near vicinity. Government map number 709A shows similar faults crossing both properties, one of those crossing Goldrich being the well-known Duck fault.

Extract from Report of J. L. Gilbert, B.Sc.

January 7th, 1946.

"The conditions on the Goldrich property therefore are comparable to those on Giant Yellowknife, with the exception of the volcanics being lightly covered by sedimentary rocks."

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TORONTO 1, ONTARIO

Company Reports

London Life

GROWTH in business and in financial strength marked the progress of the London Life Insurance Company in 1945. New life insurance purchased from the company amounted to $138,337,000, compared with $116,783,039 in the previous year, and is a new high record. Insurance in force at the end of 1945 totalled $1,133,059,000, compared with $1,034,568,049 at the close of 1944, showing a gain for the year of $98,491,000. Total assets at the end of 1945 amounted to $226,229,000, compared with $204,282,730 at the end of 1944, showing an increase for the year of $21,946,000. Subscriptions to the 8th and 9th Victory Loans amounted to $37,500,000, and the total invested in Victory Bonds is $145,000,000. 86.5 per cent of the assets represent obligations to policyholders; 5.4 per cent represent such items as staff pension fund, capital, provision for taxes and miscellaneous liabilities; and 8.1 per cent represent contingency and surplus funds held for the added security of policyholders. Despite substantial war claims paid in 1945, the over-all mortality experience of the company was about the same as prewar levels.

Excelsior Life

INCREASING its insurance in force from $157,746,223 to $171,793,210 during 1945, the Excelsior Life Insurance Company made the largest gain in business in force in its history, $14,046,987, compared with $12,536,659 in the previous year. New insurance in 1945 amounted to $21,441,718, compared with $19,073,937 in 1944. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1945 totalled $1,998,563, compared with $1,774,596 in the previous year. Of the 1945 payments, $821,286 was paid in death claims and $1,177,277 was paid to living policyholders. During 1945 the total assets were increased from $33,020,945 to $35,798,846, showing a gain for the year of $2,777,901. Total income in 1945 was $5,878,374, of which $4,503,924 was made up of premiums. Total income in 1944 was $5,917,242, of which $4,221,507 was made up of premiums.

Crown Life

LONG noted for its record growth in business from year to year, the Crown Life Insurance Company went ahead with greater strides than ever in 1945. Business in force at the end of the year was $396,834,143, as compared with $350,795,846 at the end of 1944. The gain in business in force in 1945 was $46,038,297, as compared with $42,628,055 in 1944. Assets at the end of 1945 totalled $79,520,019, as compared with $69,154,606 at the close of the previous year. Average rate of interest realized on the ledger assets in 1945 was 4.01 per cent, as compared with 4.13 per cent in 1944. Increase in the holdings of low interest government bonds accounts for the drop in the interest rate. New policies issued in 1945 amounted to $62,521,355, as compared with $58,340,127 in 1944. Policy reserves at the end of 1945 totalled $65,061,521, as compared with $57,462,051 at the close of 1944. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1945 amounted to $4,800,352, as compared with $3,935,103 in 1944. Capital and surplus at the end of 1945 amounted to $4,337,209, as compared with $3,688,682, while the net surplus over policy reserves, other reserves and all liabilities at the end of 1945 was $3,194,875, as compared with $2,747,543 at the end of 1944.

Guaranty Trust

THE annual report of the Guaranty Trust Company of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1945, shows total assets increased by $3,404,698 to a total of $23,416,281 compared with preceding year and liquid assets exceeded 102 per cent of all deposits. Reserves stood at $320,000 at the year-end having been increased by $40,000 after appropriations and write-offs.

Net earnings for the year after providing for expenses of management accrued interest and all other charges but before tax provision amounted to $41,751 compared with $39,861 in the preceding year. Tax provision totalled $16,464 compared with $17,464 and $19,166 was appropriated for payments of dividends at the rate of five per cent per annum compared with $18,058 last year, the increase in this item being due to an increase during the year in paid up capital stock to 4,000 shares of $100 par or $400,000 compared with $380,000 a year ago. Balance carried forward in Profit and Loss was $11,607 compared with $5,488.

Savings deposits totalled $4,100,384, an increase of $692,746.

Bonds and other liquid securities, which are carried on the books at less than market value, totalled $4,196,042 compared with $3,395,331 a year ago.

National Trust

THE National Trust Company Limited has announced the appointment of W. M. O'Connor as president, succeeding Hon. Leighton McCarthy, P.C., K.C., who continues as chairman of the board. Mr. O'Connor, formerly managing director of the company, will continue to discharge the duties of a full-time executive officer.

H. V. Laughton, K.C., has been appointed a vice-president of the company while continuing to act as general manager.

In 1939 Mr. O'Connor was appointed assistant general manager, in 1942 general manager and in 1944 managing director.

Mr. Laughton was appointed estates manager at the company's Toronto office in 1939. In 1942 he was appointed assistant general manager and in 1944 general manager of the company.

Confederation Life

THIS year the Confederation Life Association is observing its 75th anniversary, and one way in which it is marking the occasion is by exhibiting across Canada its notable collection of Canadian historical paintings. These are the work of the Toronto artist J. D. Kelly, and were originally executed for the adornment of its yearly calendars, which have received so much favorable comment over the years in the press and elsewhere. Each of the paintings depicts an episode in the 450-year history of Canada. The earliest event dealt with is John Cabot's landing on Cape Breton Island in 1497. The most recent setting is the one chosen for its 75th anniversary calendar, picturing the Winnipeg of 1872 and entitled "The Gateway to Canada's Granary." There are 16 excellent paintings in the group being exhibited, and the Confederation Life is to be commended for affording the public an opportunity to view them.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 31)

area, and a production of approximately $1,730,000 was obtained in the four years the mill was operating. A 230-ton mill is on the property and it is estimated this can be increased to 500 tons daily with the expenditure of around $23,000. Naybob has over $43,000 cash in its treasury as well as $75,000 in Canadian and Government bonds and options outstanding will provide an additional $282,000 if all are exercised.

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50,000 COMMON SHARES

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ENTERPRISE FINANCE LTD.

a company incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario, and by its Letters Patent and Supplementary Letters Patent having authorized capital stock of $500,000.00, as follows:

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Issued
1,000 6% conditional voting cumulative redeemable preference shares, having a par value of $100 each	1,000	none
400,000 common shares having a par value of $1.00 each	400,000	114,902 as of Jan. 15, 1946

Registrar and Transfer Agents

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY, TORONTO

ENTERPRISE FINANCE LIMITED was incorporated on the 21st day of November, 1942, with a view to bridging the gap which exists between inventor and producer, and to finance various business undertakings with sound prospects which might require additional capital for the purpose of commencing business operations, expansion, or otherwise increasing their business.

ENTERPRISE FINANCE LIMITED is a holding company, owning at the present time two subsidiaries—

ENTERPRISE (WEST COAST) LIMITED

and

SEELITE PLASTIC ENTERPRISES LIMITED

ENTERPRISE (WEST COAST) LIMITED was formed for the purpose of carrying on logging operations on timber tracts owned by Enterprise Finance Limited in the Province of British Columbia.

SEELITE PLASTIC ENTERPRISES LIMITED was formed for the purpose of manufacturing plastics. It has completed plans for the erection of a plant to manufacture cellulose acetate plastic powder, which is not as yet manufactured in Canada. The plant will be located on Villiers St., Toronto. It is designed to produce 1,000,000 lbs. of cellulose acetate per year based on an eight hour working day.

The plant will be provided with the most modern machinery and also with a subsidiary plant for the recovery of the spent acetic acid. The design of the building has been completed, and work has already commenced on the land preparing it for building operations, to be proceeded with without delay.

The preliminary flow-sheet and the layout of machinery have also been completed, and arrangements are being made for the provision of the necessary equipment and supplies.

Pending the construction of the building, an efficient scientific and technical staff is at present engaged in research on improved methods of production of the basic material, the rational formulation of moulding powders and the working layout plans for machinery.

The long-range program of the company calls for the development of the high fatty cellulose acetate acids, so that a range of cellulosic resins and moulding powders will be available for the Canadian moulder and fabricator.

It is believed that the immediate future wil be known as the "Plastic Era," New uses for plastics are constantly being found and the future of a sound, well-established plastic producer seems to be assured.

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